The New-York Times.

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THE BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.

Arrival of the Prince Albert.

Ten of the Austria's Passengers, Saved by the Maurice, Brought into Port.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

Thrilling Statements from the Survivors.

LIST OF THOSE KNOWN TO LOST.

The *Prince Albert* rounded the fort at the Narrows yesterday morning, at 10½ o'clock, and was immediately boarded by the Health-Officer and the reporters of the Press.

She had on board, as we already knew by telegraph, ten of the passengers rescued by the French bark *Maurice*, and taken to Halifax by the bark *Lotus*, from on board the ill-fated steamer *Austria*.

Their names are:

JEAN POLEKRUSKA, of New-York.
PHILIP BERRY, of Hackensack, N. J.
HERMANN RANDEL, a Swede.
SVEN PETERSEN, a Swede.
CHARLES HOGQUIST, a Swede.
C. V. J. ROSEN, Jr., of Richmond, Va.
HENRY A. SMITH, Chelsea, Mass.
ALFRED VEZIN, of Philadelphia.
Prof. GLAUBENSKLEE, of the Free Academy, N. Y.
FRITZ THOMSEN, Germany

These unfortunate men, for the most part, were in very ill plight as to clothing; most of them wore garments which had been supplied to them by the passengers and crew of the *Maurice* and *Prince Albert*. Those who had retained a portion of their own garments showed our reporters the burnt spots, where the flames had caught them before they dared to trust themselves to the mercies of the deep. One passenger, Mr. PHILIP BERRY, informed us that the scene on board the *Austria* was so terrific that many persons seemed to lose their reason altogether, and one lady, a stranger to him, implored him to cut her throat. She immediately rushed away and was seen to precipitate herself overboard. The same gentleman states that immediately on the outbreak of the fire, all discipline seemed to be lost. The Captain was one of the first who tried to lower himself into the first boat. He missed his footing, grasped a rope hanging from the aft part of the boat, which was partially lowered, the stern dipping in the water. The steamer was then going at full speed. He was dragged by the boat for a considerable distance, when, becoming exhausted, he let go his hold and sunk. He never rose again.

Mr. BERRY considers it probable that he was drawn under the ship and struck by the propeller.

CHARLES F. V. ROSEN, Jr., of Richmond, Virginia, a very smart lad of 15 years was on board the *Austria* with his father. His father got into the first boat when she was partly cut loose from the davits. As she fell with her stern into the water, dangling by the unsevered ropes, Mr. ROSEN, with many others, were thrown into the sea. He contrived to secure an oar and keep himself afloat, while the boat was detached and righted in the water. His son, our young informant, got safely into the boat, with about 20 others, and pleaded earnestly for his father to be taken in. Every effort was made to save the father, and he had reached the boat and placed his hand on her stern, when a swell of the sea dragged him off, and he was lost. This was only one incident of many of a similar nature.

The following is the full list of the officers and passengers of the *Austria* that were saved by the *Maurice*:

LIST OF PASSENGERS

From Hamburg, steamer *Austria*, Captain HEYDTMANN, burned Sept. 13, in lat. 45°, lon. 41°, saved by French bark *Maurice*, Captain ERNEST RENAUD, from Newfoundland for Mauritius:

OFFICERS.

L. Hahn, First Officer.
B. Hertmann, Second Officer.
J. Bernett, Third Officer.
C. Neeharles, Boatswain's Mate.
C. Plate, Quartermaster.
N. Surgensen, Sailor.
—— Richter, Boy.
—— Riebald, Steward.
—— Pole, Engineer's Assistant.

PASSENGERS.

Maria Frederick, of Prague.
Rosalia Stizig, of Lotzenz.
Betty Ergen, of Lemberg.
B. Rosendamm, of Schaunbeck.
Trina Hoschlet, of Bremerford.
Charles Tras, of Nicaragua.
—— Durofeld, of Dresden.
B. Colin, of Breslau.
Wm. Folker, of Luchen.
T. Remlander, of Koln.
Jacob Rill, of Barern.
Franz Fitz, of Maine.
Ernest Tasse, of Engar.
Dr. Sceck, of Kaln.
Wm. Beeker, of Soligen.
S. Wepper, of Ellensville, N. Y.
C. Lomke, of Chicago.
Leopold Thiller, of Pochlowitz.
G. Siehlman, of Cincinnati.
T. Hohenloe, of Rubows Wildness.
F. Pletke, of Lenzen.
G. Nottersan, of Cappeln.
Friedrice Stabner, of Tarnckem.
Ferdinand Stabner, of Tarnckem.
Hosbar, of Bremerbech.
C. Becker, of Blomberg.
A. Lars, of Cappeln.
A. Sichs, of H. Wendel.
C. Buchhole, of Rendsburg.
S. Hess, of Hogesen.
H. Haase, of Berlin.
Peter Wagner, of Worms.
Wolf Milslow, of Worms.
Levy Boch, of Indorf.
S. Jollach, Rutseden.
Phillip Mullen, of Aarow.
Ernest Wilte, of Weden.
A. Birnotiel, of Mannheim.
E. Wunschmann, of Siggen.
Friedlief Wagner, of Jassel.
James Smith Murray, of Alexandria, Va.
Franz Messemer, of New-York.
Theodore Eisfeld, of New-York.
Lyon Wolf, of New-York.

A subscription was entered into by the passengers of the *Prince Albert* for the relief of the *Austria's* passengers, amounting to £31 3s. 6d.

FRANZ MESSEMER, of No. 262 Second-avenue, New-York, was on board with his wife and child. His name is among the saved on board the *Maurice*. His wife and child are probably lost. He has three other children living with his father at the above number.

PHILLIP J. WIELAND, firm of BIRKNER & WIELAND, No. 92 William-street. Had been absent to purchase goods, and wrote his partner that he should sail in the *Austria*.

Mr. HOXIE, of New-York.

Dr. R. S. SELDEN, of Philadelphia, son of the late Swedish Consul for that place.

Mr. HENRY HUNT, (Expressman,) and his mother, of East Brooklyn, who went out shortly since on a visit to their relatives in England, were expected to return in the *Austria*. We are not able to say positively that they were on board, but that they were is greatly feared by their numerous friends. Mrs. HUNT had resided some 30 years in Flatbush, L. I.

Particulars of the Disaster.

We have obtained, very minute details of the particulars of the disaster to the *Austria* and many thrilling incidents of the occasion from the gentlemen who arrived in the *Prince Albert*, and who were rescued by the *Maurice*.

STATEMENT OF THEO. GLAUBENSKLEE.

Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE is Professor of the German tongue in the Free Academy, and known to many as a gentleman of high acquirement and much intelligence. The news of his safe arrival was received with unlimited joy and thankfulness by his numerous friends, whose hopes and fears were painfully excited by the first news of the lamentable disaster. Immediately on landing from the *Prince Albert*, he jumped into a hack and drove to his residence in Fourth-avenue, his first care being to provide himself with clothing somewhat more agreeable to a gentlemanly taste than that he had been obliged to wear. We subsequently obtained from him the following statement of the occurences coming under his own personal observation from the time of the departure of the *Austria* from Hamburg, till his arrival here yesterday.

The *Austria*, he says, left Hamburg on the 1st of September, and reached Southampton at noon on the 4th. Towards the evening of the same day, she left Southampton, but owing to a heavy fog which prevailed, was obliged to anchor off the Isle of Wight. With the sunrise the fog cleared partially away, and, lifting anchor, she steered past the Needles, and proceeded on her westward course. During the first week of the voyage she encountered strong head winds and heavy head seas, the latter being especially severe. So much was her progress retarded, that one day she made but 120 miles, and the next not over 150. On Saturday, the 11th, the weather calmed, and on Sunday, the 12th, the morning broke fine and the day throughout was pleasant, though the ship still suffered from the heavy seas. On Monday, the 13th, the sun shone out warm and clear, the winds fell, and, to use the Professor's own language, a finer day never broke upon human view. The passengers, whom the inclemency of the weather and the lurching of the vessel had hitherto confined to their berths, were glad to escape from the close and fœtid atmosphere between decks, and breathe again the pure air of heaven. Accordingly the deck was crowded. The genial weather and the prospect of an agreeable termination to the voyage inspired every one with pleasant emotions. Everything looked prosperous and secure. At 12 o'clock the Captain took an observation, which showed the ship to be then in latitude 45° 01', in longitude 40° 45'. Nearly two hours and a half later,—that is, between 2¼ and 2½ o'clock, while many of the people were still enjoying themselves on deck, a cry of "Fire!" was heard. Mr. GLANBENSKLEE rushed up from the cabin and found the flames bursting through the middle deck, and men, and women and children running to and fro in despair, and uttering the most heart-rending cries. The flames spread with incredible rapidity, owing to the immense draft of air through the vessel, and the speed with which she moved. Every door, and hatchway and port-hole had been opened in the forenoon and were still unshut, and the ship was heading nearly west by south, in the face of a light western breeze. In less than five minutes the flames had spread as far as the forward hatchway, and burst through the upper deck. The Captain, at this time, rushed to the second boat from the bow on the port side, and attempted to drive away the people who were crowding around and into it. In trying to lower it, he probably fell into the water and was drowned. About half a minute after this Mr. MORGANSTERN, the first engineer, came on deck, and called to the men below to stop the engine and set the steam-pumps to work. The poor fellows to whom this order was addressed were probably then in the agonies of death, for no one heeded the command. The engineer turned away, apparently for the purpose of getting to the engine-room, but whether he succeeded or not, Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE is unable to say. Some time afterwards he was seen by a passenger, his clothes blazing about him, and he in the act of precipitating himself from the ship's side into the sea. He was never seen more.

There was now no longer a possibility of Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE's getting from the forecastle to the quarter deck, as the latter was in flames. He remained, therefore, where he was, striving, as far as in him lay, to check the progress of the fire. For this purpose, he, with the assistance of a sailor, cut down the jib sails, but the people on deck, misunderstanding his intention, threw them into the water beyond hope of recovery. The buckets were so near the pipe that they were all on fire, and not a spar was to be found. One daring fellow ran up the fore-rigging, took off his coat, and fastened it to the top of the foremast as a signal of distress.

The engine being still in motion, the vessel moved onward for perhaps three-quarters of an hour. She then commenced turning to the north, and finally settled with her bows to the northeast. In this position the heat and flames were driven through the forecastle, and the sufferings of the people who could not find shelter from the fire, became dreadful beyond conception.

Multitudes leaped overboard. In the meantime, the foremast and mainmast had both fallen, and shortly after, the engine stopped. Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE took his stand on the larboard fore-chains, moving forward as others sought shelter in the same place. He emptied his pockets of whatever little money or jewelry he had with him, took the studs from his shirt, and, having stripped off most of his clothes, so as to be unimpeded in swimming, cast the garments overboard.

We can well imagine with what transports of joy and gratitude the miserable people who were clinging to the chains, beheld two vessels to the westward. The nearer one afterwards proved to be the bark *Maurice*, Capt. ERNEST RENAUD, of Nantes, bound from Newfoundland, with a cargo of fish, to Mauritius. The *Maurice* approached, but the other continued on her westward course, though Capt. RENAUD had signaled to her for assistance. Favored by a light breeze, the *Maurice* sailed up until she was within about three-quarters of a mile of the burning vessel, and then sent out two small boats,—all she had—in one of which was her first, and in the other her second officer. Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE, with others, leaped into the water, and swam to the nearest boat, which took them in and conveyed them to the *Maurice*. On their way to that vessel, they observed Mr. THEODORE EISFELD floating insensible in the water. He was lifted in, and brought on board, where every effort was made for his recovery. He is still laboring under extreme exhaustion.

The boats continued to ply between the two vessels until prevented by the fall of night. Soon after sunset, the first officer and about a dozen others came to the bark, having saved themselves by a life-boat. Later some Swedish sailors came in part of a boat, and Mr. BREW and a German in part of another boat.

Miss MARIA FRELICHT, one of the ladies saved, was picked up insensible. One of her cheeks was dreadfully burned, but she is now in a fair way of recovery.

The bark remained near the burning ship all night, and set sail next morning at 4½ o'clock, with a fine northwesterly breeze. She passed a Norwegian brig, but not within hailing distance.

The Captain of the *Maurice* did not think it necessary to approach her, as he saw a boat from the brig near the wreck, which they hailed, but from which either no answer was returned, or, if returned, was unheard. Seeing that no one was any longer clinging to the wreck, and supposing that the people who were still swimming around would be picked up by the boat of the Norwegian vessel, the *Maurice* proceeded on her course. Of the kindness of the Captain and crew of the *Maurice* Mr. GLAUDENSKLEE speaks in terms of unqualified praise. As nearly all of those saved were provided with but little clothing, and some of the men and women being frightfully burned, Captain RENAUD and his men emptied their chests until all were provided with, at least, some portion of necessary attire. The Captain himself attended to the injured, and night and day, without intermission, save when called on deck by his duty, was with them dressing their wounds and using every effort to alleviate their distress. At first he proposed running into Lisbon, which, under the most favorable circumstances, could be reached in ten days; but, finding that his slender stock of water and provisions would not last so long, he subsequently determined to land them at Fayal, one of the Azores, which might be reached in four days. About 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 14th, the *Maurice* sighted and hailed the bark *Lotus*, Captain TREFRY, bound from Liverpool for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The Captain of the *Lotus*, although short of provisions, consented to take on board all those who were either English subjects or American citizens Twelve, including Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE, availed themselves of this offer, and were at once transferred to the *Lotus*. About an hour afterwards, the *Lotus* fell in with the *H. Pendleton*, of Sear's Point, Maine, bound from City Point, Virginia, to Glasgow, with a cargo of tobacco. The Captain of that vessel gave the *Lotus* a cask of water, a barrel of beef, and two barrels of flour. The *Lotus* then resumed her course, having fair winds and fine weather for the next five days. On Sunday they passed between the Great Bank and Sable Island, and thenceforward, till the following Friday, encountered a succession of head-winds and high seas, so that Halifax was not reached until Sunday, the 26th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

As soon as the Health Officer came on board, and performed his duties, Captain TREFRY brought Mr. BREW and Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE to the *Prince Albert*, then lying at Halifax, and just about to sail for New-York. Captain WATERS, being applied to by Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE, at once expressed his readiness to receive him and his companions on board the *Prince Albert* and convey them to New-York. Here Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE's narrative ends.

In speaking of the probable origin of this sad disaster, he agreed substantially with Mr. BREW, whose statement the TIMES has already published. According to BREW, the fire is attributable to a very culpable negligence on the part of some of the crew. The Captain and physician considered it expedient to fumigate the steerage with burning tar. The operation was to be performed by the boatswain's mate, under the superintendence of the fourth officer. The boatswain's mate heated the end of a chain to dip in tar to produce smoke. The end became too hot to hold, and he let it drop upon the deck, to which it set fire. The tar upset, and immediately all about was in flames. A feeble attempt was made to extinguish it, but without effect. There was nothing at hand to meet such an emergency.

Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE thinks that other passengers than those rescued by the *Maurice*, were saved by the boat of the Norwegian bark, but he feared the number cannot exceed ten or twelve, if so many.

STATEMENT OF MR. VEZIN.

The following detailed statement of Mr. ALFRED VEZN, of Philadelphia, one of the first cabin passengers, who lost his mother and two sisters by the disaster, gives full particulars of the catastrophe:

Mr. VEZIN's first intimation of danger was about 2 o'clock P. M., when several of the second-class passengers rushed towards the stern of the boat, crying "Fire! Fire!" He was engaged at the time in a game of shuttlecock with some of his associates, who, with himself, were at first inclined to believe that the alarm was false. On looking round, however, they saw a dense volume of smoke issuing from the main hatchway, which did not materially change their opinion, as they concluded that the smoke was occasioned by a back draft in the smoke-stack. Mr. VEZIN, with a few others, immediately attempted to allay the fears of the excited women and children, but without success, for scarcely fifteen minutes elapsed from the time of the alarm before the flames darted out from amidships, in the vicinity of the wheel-house. Scarcely twenty minutes after the fire broke out, all communication from the after part of the ship—where Mr. VEZIN was—to the fore part, was prevented by the fire. Thereafter all discipline was ended; the captain and fourth officer being among the foremost to follow the instinct of self-preservation, by endeavoring to enter the boat which some of the frenzied passengers had attempted to lower. Owing to the inexperience of the majority of those engaged in this attempt the, boat, crowded as she was, did not reach the water successfully. The stern tackle was let go "by the run," and many of the wretched people were jerked out of her, and never seen again. Capt. HEYDTMANN, who had apparently lost all presence of mind after the announcement of the accident, was clinging to the tackle of this boat, when the stern touched the water, and got on board of her safely. Presently the bow was lowered, but as the steamer was passing rapidly ahead—the engines were working at this time—the small boat was struck by the screw, stove, and all of those on board it is believed were drowned.

On the deck of the burning ship at this time the utmost confusion prevailed. Some men and women, palsied with fear, and aghast at the sudden calamity, made no effort to preserve themselves or their fellows, and only moved when the flames scorched them. Others of the passengers darted here and there—mothers seeking their little ones—husbands their wives, crying and imploring aid. An effort was made, however, on the part of the more self-possessed to extinguish the flames and alleviate the sufferings of those in the cabin. Every attempt to gain access below failing, ropes attached to tin pails filled with water were procured, and lowered through the hatchway to the second cabin; little good was accomplished in this way. The pails were emptied before they reached the second deck, and every effort to secure the safety of the vessel was abandoned. The man at the wheel, shortly after the fire was discovered, deserted his post, and the vessel sped through the waves head to wind, while showers of sparks and volumes of smoke were wafted by the breeze directly upon the large number of men, women and children who had rendezvoused at the extreme after-part of the ship.

Two sails at this time were observed at a distance—mere specks in the horizon—and "Ship, ahoy!" was continually screamed by many of the sufferers, as though those on board could immediately answer their cries. One of these ships proved to be the French bark *Maurice*. She reached the wreck of the *Austria* in about four hours from the time she was first observed. Mr. VEZIN worked as long as he could at hauling up the passengers from the cabin, through the skylight, and rescued six in this way. These reported that many lay below smothered by the smoke. His mother and two sisters—one nine, the other seventeen years of age—were standing near the stern of the ship, when the flames first appeared, only a few feet from himself. He left to procure, if possible, life-preservers for them. After a few minutes he returned with a tin preserver, but, on account of the press of women and children, he could not get nearer than ten feet to his family again. He called his mother, and desired to throw the preserver toward her. She refused to take it, however, saying it would be of no use, and she must perish. The heat shortly became so intense that Mr. VEZIN had to climb over the side of the ship, and he never saw his mother and sisters again. He clung to a rope which fortunately hung over the starboard side, where the first boat had been cut loose, and held on there with his back to the flames until his clothes were burned. At this juncture he saw a big black bag floating by, when he jumped into the water, and after swimming some five minutes, he reached it. It was filled with cork, doubtless by some one of those on board, who in some mischance had lost it. With this he floated for about four hours, when he was picked up by a boat and taken on board the *Maurice*.

Mr. VEZIN states that the capacity of the *Austria's* life-boats was entirely inadequate for the number of passengers. There were four metallic life-boats forward and four wooden boats aft, but one of the latter was burned before the tackling could be cut. The boats were "chocked," and those who cut the tackling loose did not understand how to lower them. They fell down with a crash, precipitating those on board into the water, and smashing themselves by coming in contact with the propeller. One boat contained fifteen or twenty females, who were all drowned.

Mr. HOXIE, of New-York, formerly a jobbing-merchant, who has been absent about five years, and whose wife died in Italy a short time ago, got into one of the wooden boats, at the after part of the vessel. This boat was left so far behind that the French bark lost sight of it, although she sailed about in the vicinity of the catastrophe all night.

Mr. VEZIN thinks that the *Austria's* engines worked fully an hour after the fire broke out, and believes the engineers died in their engine-room. He heard an explosion while he was in the water, which he assumed to have been a keg of powder. It was not very loud. He was one of the last to leave the after part of the ship. He saw at one time four or five gentlemen hanging to a rope over the propeller. Through fatigue they slipped off, one by one, were drawn under the screw and perished. After Mr. VEZIN had been picked up by the small boat, he saw Mr. THEODORE EISFELD in the water. Mr. EISFELD was nearly drowned, just gasping for breath, when he was taken on board, transferred to the *Maurice* and proceeded in her to Fayal. The *Austria* was poorly supplied with life-preservers; only *six*, according to Mr. VEZIN, had been placed in the aft part of the ship, and the passengers, before they leaped into the sea, provided themselves with whatever buoyant articles they could procure. Many of the ladies waited until their clothes took fire before they jumped overboard, while some, in parties of two and three, and sometimes more, clasping each other's hands, threw themselves into the water, when they would rise, but quickly disappear again in the vessel's wake. Other females stood hesitatingly, until scarcely a particle of clothing was left on them, before they dared to leap the 20 feet which seperated them from the waves. Mr. VEYEN says the foremast fell about fifteen minutes from the time the fire occurred, but the mizzenmast stood until late in the evening. Soon after he reached the *Maurice*, a boat containing the first and second officers, some passengers and seamen—in all about 20—came alongside. Some of these stated that from fifty to sixty people were hanging to the chains at the bow of the ship. It was nearly dark then, and when the *Maurice* visited the wreck the next morning, not a living soul was to be seen. Two corpses were hanging in the martingale chains—one that of a man, the other a woman's—with ropes about their necks, which had probably slipped in that position from their waists, to which the fastenings had been attached. Capt. RENAUD asked the first officer, as soon as he came on board the *Maurice*, to take a boat and rescue some of the passengers who were clinging to the chains, but the officer peremptorily refused to leave the bark again. On board the *Maurice*, every attention which humanity could dictate was given to the passengers; those who had no clothing were freely supplied with the best that the scanty wardrobes of the captain and crew could furnish. The morning succeeding the disaster, twelve of the passengers, including Mr. VEYIN, were transferred to the bark *Lotus*, and taken iuto Yarmouth, N. S. A vessel arrived at Halifax during his stay there, which reported that the smouldering hull of the *Austria* had been seen by her on the 15th—two days after the disaster.

Among the passengers whom Mr. VEYIN knew on board were:

1. Dr. SELDENER, of Philadelphia.
2. Mr. BRANDT, of Chicago.
3. Mr. BOGLE, of Baton Rouge, La. Mr. VEZIN states that this gentleman was in the water close by him, and said to him, "Can you swim? I can't swim a stroke!" He received an affirmative answer, when he remarked, "Should you survive, communicate with my wife, and inform her how I died, and say I thought of her to the end." He shortly afterwards disappeared in the water.
4. Mr. MATURIE, of Salem, who for some years has been a merchant on the Coast of Zanzibar. Mr. VEYIN last saw him in the smoking-room. Doubtless he was smothered, as none who were in that room ever appeared on deck after the fire was discovered

STATEMENT OF CHARLES F. V. ROSEN.

CHARLES F. V. ROSEN, Jr., of Richmond, Va., aged 15 years, was a passenger on board the *Austria*, with his father, who had been on a visit to his aged parent in Sweden. They left New-York in June by the *Ariel*, for Bremen. After their visit they returned to Hamburg and took the steamer *Austria* on the 1st inst. CHARLES mentions the name of a Mr. LINGSTEIN, of California, who was a passenger in the Second Cabin. On the day of the burning he was sitting abaft the engine with his father. He first saw the fire coming up through the ventilators, from which the windsails had been taken only a short time before. Instantly as the passengers saw the flames they all begun to cry: "Fire!" "The ship is on fire," and ran about the ship in the wildest confusion. He says: "My father and I ran forward to escape the fire and were followed by the other passengers. I saw the fire pouring out through the sky-lights. In ten or fifteen minutes more the cry ran fore and aft "To the boats!" All hands then crowded into the boats, which had been hanging inboard, but were now swung out by the davits. The first mate mounted the rail near the forward boat on the port side, in which they were sitting with a large crowd of other passengers. He ordered all of us to get out of the boat, so that it could be lowered. But as fast as one set got out others rushed into their places, and we also went back to our first seat. The first mate then took a sailor's knife and cut the tackle, and the boat fell into the water. Falling some twenty-five feet the boat filled and sunk, and all the people were washed out. I came up under the bottom of the boat, but I found my way out, and clambered into the boat. There were five or six oars lashed together, and they floated out. My father came up within reach of these, and seized hold of them with five or six others. He saw me in the boat, and called out to me, "Oh, my boy, we are all lost!" In a short time one end of the oar drifted near the boat and I caught hold of it, to haul him in. I also asked a passenger near to assist me to save my father. We pulled together, but there were so many clinging to the oars we could not move them. The gentleman said "It is no use, we cannot move them." I then said to my father, "Hold on and do the best you can, it is impossible to move them." He then drifted along near us, still clinging to the oars. In this way he held on for nearly four hours. I could not bear to look at him, and we drifted in silence. There was nothing in the boat to throw to him. During this time the boat rolled over several times, and many were drowned each time. I was so exhausted I could not get into the boat. I asked one of the passengers to assist me, and he kindly drew me into the boat. We drifted between two and three miles astern of the steamer, and could only see the flames rising above the deck. There was no conversation, except an occasional request by the first mate that the passengers would sit still, so as not to capsize the boat. My father by this time had drifted so near the boat that he caught hold of the stern. I was at the bow and could not reach him. Mr. JOHN F. COX said, "CHARLEY, your father has hold of the stern of the boat, and can get in." I said, "Oh! I am so glad that he is safe." But he was so exhausted that he held on only about five minutes, and then sunk. Just before he let go he said to Mr. COX, "If my boy is safe, I am satisfied."

We saw a man some three hundred yards off swimming with a large tin life-buoy, some six feet long. He halloed to us, saying he had a buoy which could be used to bail out the boat. We told him to swim to us and we would take him in. He came towards us, and was received into the boat. He had been swimming about four hours, and was greatly fatigued. It was now after sunset. His name was HOGQUIST.

The first mate borrowed a knife from a passenger and succeeded in cutting the buoy in two. This made two good bailers. The mate then told us if we wished to be saved, we must now all get overboard except the young woman, and let two persons remain in and bail out the boat. We obeyed the order and all got overboard. In a few minutes the boat was freed of water, and we all got in, observing great caution, so as not to overset her again. The mate then took the steering oar, and with the four others we soon pulled up to the French bark *Maurice*. As the passengers stepped over the rail they each embraced the Captain, and all of them shed tears of gratitude for their deliverance. The Captain received us all with great kindness. He rigged an awning amidships, and laid a platform for us to lay down upon, giving us all the loose sails he could raise as bedding. We all lay down in our wet clothing, but too much chilled to sleep. The young lady who was saved in our boat was taken into the cabin and her wounds dressed. The Captain remained up through the whole night, attending to the wounded, assisted by JEAN POLEKRUSKY. In the morning of the 14th, about 7 o'clock, we passed near the wreck of the steamer; there was no one on board, the flames were still visible through the side-ports, and nothing could be seen above the iron-work except the smoke-pipe, which was still standing. The Norwegian bark was at a short distance; she showed the Norwegian colors. A boat from the same vessel was seen cruising about the wreck. About 3 o'clock P. M. we made a sail directly ahead, which proved to be the Ehglish bark *Lotus*, bound to Halifax. Mr. BREW hailed her, and she hove to and took on board twelve of the American passengers. The *Maurice* continued on her voyage, the Captain intending to leave the rest of the passengers at Fayal. We were on board the *Lotus* 12 days, during which we were treated most kindly by the Captain. By his request the Captain of the steamer *Prince Albert* gave us all a free passage from Halifax to New-York. The passengers also made up a purse of £21, which was divided between us.

STATEMENT OF MR. SMITH.

HENRY SMITH, of Chelsea, Mass., was one of the first passengers rescued. His account of the first breaking out of the fire fully agrees with the accounts already published. Mr. SMITH is a highly-educated man, and of eminent standing in Boston. He lost everything he had on board the steamer—not excepting the clothes; he wore on his back. His own garments were so saturated and torn that he had to discard them when rescued by the French bark, and become indebted to one of the crew of the *Maurice* for the apparel in which he landed in New-York. He states that he attempted to get into the boat which fell 25 feet into the water, in which there were some 10 or 12 people, who, of course, were tossed out of the boat in her fall, and were sucked under the screw of the steamer and perished. The boat in her fall was capsized; Mr. SMITH, leaping into the water, was one of a party of 12 or 14, who tried to right her, while themselves were in the act of swimming. For a long time as fast as they righted her, the swell of the sea, occasioned by the revolutions of the screw, caused her again and again to capsize. The fatigue induced by this exertion caused the death of at least twelve more. At length the boat was righted, and twenty-four persons, including Mr. SMITH, got into it, and after being in the water five hours, partly rowing and partly drifting at the mercy of the waves, they were rescued by the French bark *Maurice*, shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening. Mr. SMITH is very earnest in his exposition of the extreme carelessness of the parties on board of the *Austria*, who were charged with the fumigation of that ship. In the first place, as far as is known to the most intelligent passengers, there was no occasion for any such fumigation. The *Austria* was crowded, it is true, but there was no hint, no suspicion of any sickness. In fact, up to the time that the fire was first discovered, everything "went merry as a marriage bell." Passengers were amusing themselves in various ways. Some, gathered in groups, were telling stories, cracking jests, narrating anecdotes. Others were engaged at shuttlecock, and other games. The necessity of a fumigation of the ship was not dreamed of by anybody, except those who ordered it—for what reason there is no evidence whatever. When the fact of the fire was first known to the passengers, it must have been for some time in progress, as the flames were making headway in all directions. All discipline was immediately lost, the Captain, by his conduct, adding to the consternation of the passengers by exclaiming: "My God! we are lost! we are lost!" Then the alarm began in earnest, the women rushing about the deck, as far as the rising, choking smoke would allow them, one by one, with their clothes in flames, plunging into the sea, all discipline lost on board the ship—a perfect Pandemonium prevailing. We can well believe Mr. SMITH when he says that he trusts never to witness such a scene again.

STATEMENT OF MR. BERRY.

Mr. PHILIP BERRY, of Hackensack, N. J., gives a very interesting statement. He was lying on a sofa in the second cabin, when he heard a rush of people coming towards the door. The door was burst open, a crowd entered, and a blinding volume of smoke followed. Learning that the ship was on fire, he immediately escaped by the sky-light, and got on deck. He then saw the flames bursting from the deck at about amidships. His first impulse was to attempt to remove the awning from the quarter-deck, with the intention of extinguishing the fire, but a moment's consideration showed him that it would be impracticable, the smoke being so dense that the view from fore to aft of the ship was entirely cut off. Self-preservation prompted his next movements; he hurried to see if he could get a boat. Three or four of the officers of the ship, assisted by some of the crew, were at work in lowering the second boat on the port side. The hind falls were first lowered, but the fore falls not being entirely let out, the boat dangled on the side of the ship, with the stern touching the water. The captain then came along and tried to lower himself by a rope which hung by the side of the steamer. On attempting to rest his feet on one of the seats of the boat as it swayed about in its dangling position he missed his mark, and only saved himself from falling into the sea by grasping a rope which hung from the aft part of the boat. The ship was then going at full speed, and he was dragged along for some distance. He suddenly let go his hold and sunk, and Mr. BERRY saw no more of him. The ship was then going from eight to ten knots an hour. Her speed could not be slackened, as the engineers were already smothered. Mr. BERRY then determined to save himself if possible without the aid of the boats. He obtained a life-buoy and fastened it to his breast, remaining on the quarter deck as long as the flames permitted. He saw another boat lowered, containing from 40 to 50 persons, which was immediately smashed, and all lives, as far as he could judge, were lost. The scene on board the *Austria* at this time was one of the most harrowing description. Women and men were praying, crying, screaming, rushing frantically about the deck, wherever they were not driven back by the smoke and flames, while others stood quietly looking on with a blank vacancy of despair upon their countenances that was even more terrible in its ghastliness and silence than the wildest outcries. A lady, whose name Mr. BERRY did not know, rushing to him, implored him to cut her throat. Without waiting a reply, she darted away from him and precipitated herself overboard. He never saw her again. The heat of the flames now becoming too terrible for endurance, Mr. BERRY threw himself overboard. Three of the passengers, who had already provided themselves with life-buoys, instantly followed his example. One of these, Mr. BERRY, afterwards saw a floating corpse. The others parted company with him, and he thinks were lost. Mr. BERRY himself drifted away three or four miles from the ship, being nearly five hours in the water, supported only by his buoy, and was the first person picked up by the bark *Maurice*. While he was floating, he passed the bodies of many people who had clung to fragments of the smashed boats, or articles of furniture thrown over the ship's sides, but who had been less fortunate than himself in sustaining life.

Mr. BERRY, in common with all the passengers brought to this City by the *Prince Albert*, are earnest in their appreciation of the kind treatment which they have received, not only on board the *Maurice*, but on board the *Lotus*, to which they were transferred and taken into Halifax, and from the officers, crew and passengers of the *Prince Albert*. Many of them had their clothes so injured by the flames, and others by the salt water, that they were nearly useless. Fresh garments were promptly supplied to those in need of them, and a subscription on board the *Prince Albert* was raised for the more needy, whose homes were out of this City, amounting to about $200. In short, every attention that could be bestowed upon these unfortunate men was earnestly tendered, and will be ever gratefully remembered by them.

STATEMENT OF MR. PETERSEN.

SVEN PETERSEN, an intelligent seaman belonging to Lauscrana in Sweden, was a steerage passenger; he also had in company with him his sister, OLIVIA VICTORIA SVENSEN, with her husband, PETER SVENSEN. They had been married but five weeks, and were on their way to California, where PETERSEN and SVENSEN have lived for about five years. His sister and her husband were both lost. PETERSEN, who has been familiar with danger from a boy, having been to sea from an early age, appears to have closely observed all that was passing around him, and he relates with much clearness what he saw, from the time the first alarm was given, until he was swept away from the burning ship upon one of the life boats, and finally picked up by the *Maurice* after being *six hours clinging to the broken fragments of the boat*. He says: "The passengers had just got through with their dinner, when the boatswain and fourth mate came down and ordered all the passengers on deck, as they said they were going to fumigate the ship. As soon as they could do so the people went up. There were, however, several women with young children and some feeble persons who could not get out; they were told by the boatswain that they would be glad to move when he began to raise the smoke. The passengers were mostly scattered upon the deck, forward, and I was standing among them, when a cry was raised "The ship is on fire below." I saw a dense smoke coming out of the after and middle gangway, and people running to and fro in the wildest confusion. The steerage passengers rushed for the boats which were hanging upon the forward davits on the port side, which was to windward; for in about ten minutes from the first cry of fire, the smoke and flames were pouring up the hatches and over the lee side of the ship, so that the boats on that side could not be reached. Friends ran in search of friends, and wife, husband and child were all intently looking and calling for each other. No attempt was made to get water. There were some two dozen buckets under the topgallant forecastle, and as many more on the spar-deck, near the chimneys, but they *were all made fast by a chain running through the handles, and locked*. I saw several persons clutch at the buckets, but finding they were made fast, they could not use them. The boats were now packed full, and the first-mate was doing the best he could to get the people out, so that the boats could be launched; but as fast as he threw them out, others would crowd in. Not one of the boats was lowered properly; they were thrown overboard endwise, or any other way to get them clear of the ship. I saw Captain HEYDTMANN come out of the cabin a moment after the alarm. He ran first forward and then aft, with hands clasped, and shaking his head, saying, "We are all lost." I had seen the two vessels to leeward, and pointing towards them, said, "Captain, there are two vessels down there." I expected he would order the ship headed that way; but his only answer was, "Clear away the boats." He then went aft, and I was told he tried to jump into one of the boats which was towing under the quarter, and was lost.

While getting one of the life boats out on the port-side, I went to my sister and her husband, and tried to persuade them to take their chance with me in the boat, but SVENSEN said he had a good thing rigged to save themselves with. He had got a hatch, and slung it by its two rings; he lowered it down the vessel's side, with my sister on it; he then went down himself, but immediately a dozen or more followed, and the ropes being burnt off, they all fell overboard, and the last that I heard of my sister she was seen clinging to the hatch; all the rest were swept away. It was now so hot I had to let myself down by the fore-chains on the port side. The boat on this side which had been thrown out was immediately filled with people and swamped. The stern tackle was let go, and she was towing by the bow tackle. The ship was going ahead and the boat turned over and over in the water. As fast as one crowd were thrown off another would jump down, who, in their turn, would be thrown out by the capsizing of the boat. The fire now drove the passengers forward, so that those behind pressed upon those in front, crowding them overboard in great numbers. As they struck the water the ship passed over them, and they never rose again. Each time my boat turned over, I was seized by one and another near me struggling to save themselves. I had nothing but my pants and shirt on; the latter was all torn off my back. I saw through the port lights, as I hung by the tackle, several persons between decks pressing to the openings to get air. They could not escape from below, and were, no doubt, smothered. Little children were taken by their parents and thrown into the sea to save them from their more dreadful fate. Men and women, all in flames, jumped from the sides and from the stern of the ship, shrieking, into the ocean. Everywhere I could see human beings struggling and calling for help in the wake of the ship. We had now been about half an hour towing alongside. Those in the stern of the boat kept calling to me to cut the tackle-fall and let her go clear of the ship, but I thought the vessels which were in sight would steer for the burning steamer, and I knew by holding on and being near her, we should be more likely to be picked up. But the flames became so hot, and so many were jumping down, I took out my knife to cut the fall. Just as I was about to do so, a young woman slid down a rope; her clothes were nearly burned off, and she dropped between the vessel and the boat. I recognized her as Miss ALVINA COHEN, and stretching out my arm, I drew her into the boat. She, however, clung to the rope which was attached to the ship, and as I cut the bow tackle, the boat dropped astern, and she was drawn overboard and lost. Our boat in passing the stern, was sucked under the quarter, struck by the propeller, and stove. When we came up, only three or four remained clinging to the broken boat; all the rest had been killed or drowned when the boat was hit by the propeller. We were soon left far astern, but everywhere we could see persons swimming, some with a fragment in their hands, and others without any support. The women appeared to sink very soon—many of them being badly burned before they took the fatal leap.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Accident to the Steamship Hammonia.

CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Further Decline in the Shares.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

Markets—Advance in Cotton—Decline in Breadstuffs.

CONSOLS 97 1-8@97 1-4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, JAMES STONE, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool at 3 o'clock P. M., Sept. 18, arrived at this port last evening.

The screw-steamship *Alps*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, Sept. 17.

The screw-steamship *Hammonia*, which sailed from Hamburg on the 15th, for Southampton, *en route* for New-York, exploded her magazine on the first day out, and put back to Hamburg. Five passengers were wounded. She had 293 passengers on board, and would sail again on the 19th.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrivpd off Liverpool just previous to the sailing of the *Arabia*.

The *Ariel*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the night of the 17th.

The English papers contain no political news of marked importance.

The London *Times* publishes a long letter from a correspondent at Valentia in regard to the difficulty on the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The view is rather a discouraging one, but it is nevertheless stated that "Mr. HENLEY, who has been for some days making experiments upon the cable, is sanguine of making the line again serviceable by the use of his powerful magneto-electric machines, which are now on their way from London." Mr. LUNDY, one of the electrical assistants, proceeded to Newfoundland in the steamer *Prince Albert* from Galway for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the wire at the other terminus, and also for the purpose of arranging a day on which a certain known code of signals is to be sent at concerted times from both ends, and to endeavor thus to reëstablish intelligible communication.

The *Times* of the 17th has the following In its City Article:

"The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have experienced a decline to between 420 and 460. It appears the recent experiments induce a belief that the fracture, or fractures—for it is thought there may be two—will be found to exist at a distance of between 240 and 300 miles from the shore. For about 230 or 240 miles the depth is only 410 fathoms, and within that range the mischief could easily be repaired, but a sudden descent then occurs to 1,518 fathoms, where it is extremely doubtful if anything could be done. The probability seems that it is at this abrupt point the damage has been sustained."

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the late electrician of the Company, writes another letter to the *Times* on the subject of his dismissal, in which he charges the managers of the enterprise with incompetence, and demands a full investigation by the shareholders of the grounds on which he was dismissed.

On the 17th Atlantic Telegraph shares experienced a further fall, the last quotation being 320 to 360.

Mr. J. W. BRETT has issued a pamphlet, in which he claims that, conjointly with his brother, he originated the project of an Atlantic Telegraph as early as 1845

The acceptances of Messrs. ASCOLI, HARTWIG & Co., of Manchester, had been dishonored. The firm were connected with PORTELLI, SCHAMBRIE & Co., of London, in the Mediterranean trade, who lately suspended.

The European and American Steam Shipping Company had issued a circular to their shareholders, notifying that they had made arrangement with CROSKEY & Co. for the settlement of all matters in dispute between that firm and the board. CROSKEY & Co. are to pay into the hands of the Directors, £30,000 forthwith on the attachment being removed, and are to find the money for sending the *Lady Joselyn* and *Calcutta* to sea—the two ships under engagement for the conveyance of troops to India. The Board hope that the arrangements in progress will enable them to put all he vessels of the Company into profitable employment at an early day.

Mr. WILLIAM WIER, principal editor of the London *Daily News*, is dead.

A deputation from the Great Eastern Steamship Company had visited Bristol with a view of ascertaining the capacity of that port for accommodating their mammoth vessel—it having been found that Liverpool and Southampton would be unsuited.

Prince NAPOLEON'S journey to Algeria had been further postponed, with a view, it was supposed, to the prior settlement of all the questions pending in relation to the organization of that country.

It is rumored that Marshal CANROBERT is to be married to the Duchess of SOTOMAYOR.

The French are said to have secured a treaty with the King of Corea, a vassal of China, for the establishment of a French commercial settlement in his country. The attack upon the Emperor of Ava, who has refused to yield to the demands of France, is imminent, the order to attack the Bay of Turone, near Hué, having already been dispatched.

The *Moniteur* announces the cessation for the interim of the Ministry of Public Works.

On the Paris Bourse, on the 17th, the Three per Cents. opened at 72f. 70c., and closed at 72f. 95c. The 4½ per cents. were done at 96f.

The Minnié rifle is, it is said, to be taken out of the hands of the French army, and to be replaced by an arm constructed on the same principle, but which is much lighter and easier to handle.

The Doncaster St. Leger was won by Mr. MERRY'S *Sunbeam*, Lord DERBY'S horse *Toxopholite* coming in fourth.

Mr. J. C. COATE had been appointed agent for LLOYDS at Baltimore.

The ship *May Queen*, of Bath, Me., bound from Gottenburg to Boston, with a cargo of bar-iron, was abandoned at sea in a very leaky condition, on the 4th of September. Her crew and passengers were taken off and conveyed to Glasgow by the British ship *Sir John Moore*.

The *Times* strongly advises the purchase of the *Great Eastern* for the Royal Navy, to be used as a floating ram, observing that ten years hence, when the ship is no longer salable, Parliament will be asked for a million of money to build such a vessel from the keel, and it will cost two millions to do so.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the story that Sardinia had ceded for a term of years, the port of Villa-Franca, in the Mediterranean, to the Russian Government, is entirely untrue. The Sardinian Government had simply granted permission, temporarily, to the Russian Steam Company of Odessa to establish a coaling station at Villa-Franca.

On the same subject, the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says: "The facts are simply these: The Sardinian Government has accorded to Russia the port of Villa-Franca as a dépôt for coal and naval stores generally necessary for repairing vessels, on terms similar to those contracted for the same purposes with the Government of America, the United States having, as all the world knows, used Spezzia for their naval halting-place in the Mediterranean. The Russian Government will, like that of America, pay a certain sum annually for the convenience, but the precise amount is not yet fixed."

Reports that the King of Naples was about to grant a political amnesty are denied.

The construction of the temporary railroad bridge across the Rhine, at Kehl, had already been commenced.

The States General are convoked for a new session, o commence on the 20th September.

A telegram from Madrid of Sept. 15, to the London *Herald*, says the Chamber of Deputies had been dissolved, and that the new house had been convoked, to meet on the 1st of December next.

Some disturbances took place at Pinta, on the occasion of a religious *fete*, and the *España* ascribes them o Protestant agents.

It was reported at Berlin that the Chambers would be convoked in a few days, and the Regency of the Prince of Prussia declared. That done, there would be a dissolution and general elections. The King's family physician, Dr. BOYER, is said to have frankly declared that there was no hope of the King's complete restoration to health.

Letters from Lisbon say that the vintage will be the most abundant of the last five years.

A St. Petersburg letter says that Baron FRANKEL, a banker of Warsaw, and M. HOMBERG, of Paris, have ubmitted to the Government a financial plan destined to furnish the capital necessary for the emancipation of the peasants. According to it a bank of issue would be established with a capital equal to the indemnity which is to be paid to the proprietors,—the notes issued to be ultimately withdrawn from circulation by means of a sinking fund. The letter adds, there is every chance of this plan being adopted, though perhaps with some modification.

The Russian squadron, which recently sailed from Portsmouth, has arrived at Brest.

Advices from Berlin state that on a formal and pressing invitation from the Emperor ALEXANDER the Prince of Prussia would visit Warsaw to witness the grand military evolutions to take place there.

Advices from Nicolaief announce the destruction by locusts and hot winds of the grain crops in the Russian territory of the Black Sea. The Emperor ALEXANDER wishes the Grand Duke MICHAEL to take the post of Governor of Poland in room of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who wishes to retire.

Reliable information from Constantinople says that the excitement among the Mussulmans in various parts of Turkey was daily and hourly increasing. The sums spent in the purchase of weapons are said to be enormous.

The son of FUAD PACHA was to set out on the 11th of September for Paris with the ratification of the Convention relating to the Danubian principalities. It was reported that on his arrival in London he was to demand explanations as to the bombardment of Djidda and the occupation of Perim.

An insurrection had broken out at Djerbigian, Persia, but had been suppressed.

A case of the plague is said to have occurred at Alexandria, although some physicians denied that it was that disease.

SAID PACHA had by his energy intimidated the fanatical Mussulmans. Several Ulemas had been banished, and several Pachas and Beys sent to the galleys for peculation.

The mails from India and China, alreay telegraphed, had reached London. Full details are given of the treaty negotiations at Tien-tsin, but little of importance is added to our previous information. In some editorial remarks on the subject the London *Times* says:

"If our information be correct, the two most important articles of this treaty,—the resident Minister at Pekin, and the right of Englishmen to go to any part of the Empire for curiosity or trade,—were in peril at the very last moment, and were obtained by England single-handed, and only by a stroke of happy audacity.

In the same article it is insinuated that the Russians resorted to some intrigues to defeat the negotiations, and that "When the Russian and American eagles take a companion flight, the younger bird does the work and the elder eats the prey."

The United States steamer *Mississippi* was at Hong Kong; the frigate *Germantown* was in the Canton River, and the steamers *Powhatan* and *Minnesota* were in the Gulf of Pecheli.

The English Treaty with China.

The North China *Herald* has received, from a reliable source, the following summary of the most important points of the treaty which was signed at Tiensin, on the 26th ult., by his Excellency the Earl of ELGIN and the Imperial Commissioners. KWEI-LIANG and HWA-SHANA, and which has since received the ratification of the Emperor. The treaty contains 56 articles;

ART. 1. Confirms the treaty of peace at Nankin, and abrogates the supplementary treaty and general regulations.

ART. 2. Provides for the optional appointment of Chinese and British Ministers at the Courts of Pekin and St. James'.

ART. 3. Contains provisions with respect to the permanent establishment of the British Minister at Pekin, his family and suite.

ART. 4. Makes provision for the traveling, postal, and other arrangements of the Resident Minister.

ART. 5. The British Minister to transact business with the Secretary of State on footing of equality.

ART. 6. The same privileges accorded to Chinese Ministers in London.

ART. 7. Provision with reference to Consuls and their official rank.

ART. 8. Christianity, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, to be tolerated, and its professors protected throughout the Empire.

ART. 9. British subjects to be permitted to travel for pleasure or trade to all parts of the interior; arrangements with respect to passports, and cities in the hands of rebels.

ART. 16. Chinkiang to be open to trade within a year from the signing of the treaty, and three other ports on the Yang-tse-kiang, as far as Hankow, to be opened, on the evacuation of its shores by the rebels.

ART. 11. The ports of Niu-chwang, (Manchuria,) Tang-chow, (Gulf of Pe-che-le,) Tai-wan, (Formosa,) Swatow and Kiung-chow (Hainan) to be opened, in addition to present ports.

ART. 26. Tariff to be revised by an Anglo-Chinese Commission appointed for the purpose.

ART. 27. Revision of Tariff to be decennial.

ART. 28. An official declaration of the amount of transit duties leviable at inland custom-houses to be published in English and Chinese. The British merchant, however, to be allowed, if he chooses, to commute the transit dues at an *ad valorem* rate.

ART. 29. Reduction of tonnage dues, and a four months' certificate to vessels engaged in coasting trade.

ART. 50. Official correspondence to be, for the future, conducted in English on the part of English officials—to be accompanied by a Chinese version for the present—and to be considered the text.

ART. 51. The character "I" (barbarian) to be suppressed in Chinese official documents.

ART. 52. British ships of war to visit any port in the Empire. The commanders to be treated on terms of equality by Chinese officials.

ART. 53. Measures to be concerted for the suppression of piracy.

ART. 54. Favored nation clause.

ART. 55. Conditions affecting the Canton indemnity question, to be placed in a separate article.

ART. 56. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year."

In commenting upon the Treaty, the *Times*, in its city article, says:

"The Chinese advices to-day produced no alteration in the silk or tea markets, the former especially being firm. The indemnity, it now appears, is thought likely to be £2,000,000, and this is to include the compensation to British merchants at Canton. At first the amount, solely for the expenses of the war, was said to be $1,200,000 between England and France, and next it was stated at £3,200,000 to England, and £1,200,000 to France. The contradictions, therefore, seem easily to be accounted for. The amount of £1,200,000, originally mentioned as intended for France and England was for France alone, and the subsequent sum of £3,200,000, instead of being all for England, comprised £2,000,000 for England, and the £1,200,000 for France. With regard to the other points of the treaty, it is seen that in many instances much delay and evasion may be expected, although their general purport is highly satisfactory. A circular from Messrs. A. ELLISON & Co. gives the following particulars regarding the new places to be set free to British commerce, especially the important trading town of Hankow, on the Yan-tse-Kiang, and Chinkianfow, which is to be opened on or before the 26th of June, 1859:

"The long expected treaty has been signed on the 26th of June, and its stipulations will be found highly gratifying by every reasonable man. The most important part of it is Article 10, which opens four places on the banks of the Yan-tze-Kiang to the European trade. Of these, Hankow, a town about 800 miles up the river, will soon become of great interest to us, as it is the centre of a net of canals and tributaries of the great river, by which the most populated and most important agricultural and manufacturing districts can be reached. It is the great dépôt of that part of the country from which comes the best tea and silk, and is also an excellent for piece goods, woolens, lead and iron. Chinkiangfow, at the mouth of the great canal, is another important place, as it feeds Pekin and the northern districts. Now British manufactures in British vessels will reach most of the important parts of the Chinese Empire, and free from the grasp and the avarice of the mandarins, may be laid down there at prices which will bring them within reach of vast numbers of natives, who have hitherto not been able to buy them. These results cannot be expected immediately, but will make themselves felt soon enough.

At Canton the mandarins have thrown off all disguise in their hostility against the foreigners, and declared openly war against them. This occurence cannot be regretted, as it will force the Admiral to make soon an end to the scandal of seeing a band of Chinamen, hardly more than twice the strength of our own force, menace our safety and stop our commerce.

The transactions in both imports and exports have been very small, which can hardly be surprising. This, however, will soon change, when the pacification of China has become more general."

The Chinese Treaties.

From the London Times, Sept. 17.

The Treaty of Tien-sin is one of those facts which will grow larger as time wears on, and will be more conspicuous in the eyes of the next generation than it is in ours. We shall think no space misspent which can be employed in giving to this event its proper importance among the transactions of our age, and in informing the public mind as to its character and probable results. There are, doubtless, many circumstances of the antecedent negotiations which cannot now be revealed, and there are certainly some facts which could not be judiciously made the subject of public comment. We may regret this, for we believe that if we could have the same detailed knowledge of the negotiations at Tien-Tsin which DE TOCQ has given us of the negotiations of the Treaty at Utrecht, we should be better able to render justice to the firmness and sagacity of Lord ELGIN, and to the prompt and intelligent zeal of the Secretary of Legation and the members of the Staff. If our information be correct, the two most important articles of this treaty—the Resident Minister at Pekin, and the right of Englishmen to go to any part of the Empire for curiosity or trade—were in peril at the very last moment, and were obtained by England singlehanded, and only by a stroke of happy audacity. Whenever these stories of baffled intrigues become lawful history they will add another illustration to all we already know of Russian diplomacy, and tend to show the bad results of keeping doubtful company. *When the Russian and American eagles take a companion flight the younger bird does the work and the elder eats the prey.* There is, however, one fact connected with these strangely involved intrigues which is not without its interest. We mentioned some time since that KEYING, the negotiator of the Nankin Treaty in 1842, had acted a sort of independent guerrilla part in these negotiations, and having been countermined and exposed had gone back to Pekin. We now hear the life of this poor old man has been sacrificed. On his way back to the capital, tha general commanding at Tungchow arrested him as a deserter from his post. Two Princes of the blood Royal immediately memorialized that he might be executed. The Emperor ordered him to be tried, and the Court sentenced him to public disgrace and decapitation. Just as the advices left the decree had come down. The Emperor says that in his mercy he took KEYING out of disgrace and sent him to try to soothe the foreigner, believing he knew how to do so. Lo! the next he hears of him is that he has abandoned his post under a plea of having someteing important communicate. When arrested, and ordered to write a defence and state his secret, it turns out to be merely a piece of advice to resort to a policy which, after trial, had been decided against,—probably the rousing of the population against us. For all this, and much more which is minutely detailed, the Emperor agrees to the sentence of death passed upon KEYING; but, inasmuch as it would give pain to him to see one who had once held such an honorable position left in the market-place a headless corpse, HIEN-FUNG, in his bounless mercy, "anxious to reconcile justice and clemency," desires two high officers to visit KEYING and request him to put himself to death. This strange mercy ran its course. KEYING is dead. He was subtle, crafty, and false, and there is no great reason why we should pity him; but the Treaty of Nankin, which was so important to us, was ruin to him, and his name must always be connected with the rise of British commerce in the extreme East.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Source of Difficulty—The Probable Cause—Its Location—Experiments of Professor Thomson and his Assistants—Future Plans.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VALENTIA, Sunday, Sept. 12, 1858.

In a former communication containing the particulars of the last successful cruise of the *Agamemnon*, it will be remembered that reference was made to a very serious electrical fault having occurred in the cable on Sunday, August the 1st, after about one-half of the distance from mid-ocean to the shores of Ireland had been traversed. Though that fault (which was apparently a break in the continuisy of the conductor) gradually recovered itself after having caused great trouble and anxiety for some 12 hours, yet the electrical condition of the cable had evidently received a shock from which it never completely recovered. This was, however, regarded as a matter of very little consequence, as the currents, which were both received and transmitted, were sufficiently good for all the purposes of telegraphing. During the remaining three or four days which were occupied in submerging the remainder of the wire, its electrical condition was very variable, being at times very good, and occasionally indifferent. These variations were at the time referred to the effects of magnetic storms and earth currents, but at no time was its condition so defective as in any degree to impair the telegraphic communication. From the time of landing the end, on the 5th of August, to Monday, the 9th, the cable continued in fair condition, though a slight defect, of no consequence in working, was observed in the insulation. Up to that evening nothing but alternate position and negative currents had been received from Newfoundland, though words and adjustment messages had from soon after the landing been continually sent from Valentia. That evening, however, coil currents came with the words: "Send slower and report," from Newfoundland, being sent by Mr. WHITEHOUSE'S instruments, and received upon his beautifully constructed recording relay. It was soon found, however, that Mr. WHITEHOUSE'S receiving relay, though admirably adapted for receiving messages through the cable, had been adjusted and oonstructed under the very natural belief that the cable, if landed at all, would have suffered little in its electrical condition, and it was found not to work with certainty with the comparatively feeble signals which arrived from the American continent. Professor THOMPSON'S delicate reflecting galvanometer was, accordingly, substituted for it, though messages were transmitted from both ends as usual by Mr. WHITEHOUSE'S patent.

During the whole of the week, from Monday, the 9th, to Saturday, the 14th, various adjustment messages were received and sent through the line, through, in consequence of their constantly requiring messages from Valetia to be repeated several times, it was evident that in Newfoundland the signals were not real with the same facility as those in the contrary direction to Valentia. This circumstance tended to prove that the fault which was observable was somewhere near the Irish coast, for any defect more than 300 miles from either coast would affect the transmission and reception of signals equally at both ends. Accordingly the cable was underrun for the distance of three miles from Valentia Island by Mr. CANNING, cut, and tested through by Mr. BATHOLOMEW, the electrical superintendent, who found that whatever fault existed was far out to sea. The ends were accordingly joined again, without a new piece of cable being laid between Dowlas-Head and the shore. From this to Saturday, the 21st of August, the fault was very variable, both in its nature and its apparent distance from the Irish coast—it first appearing something like 500 miles distant, and gradually diminishing until it became stationary at a point calculated with great accuracy to be nearly 270 statute miles from the Valentia end of the cable. All this period the electrical condition became daily worse and worse, and it was only with the greatest difficulty and by constant repetitions that the various official and congratulatory messages between the English and American authorities were transmitted to Newfoundland, the messages back to Valentia being in almost every case clear and distinct. The condition of the wire became daily more faulty until the 31st of August, when a Government message was dispatched through the cable for the North American colonies and on the morning of the 1st of September a second Government message was safely transmitted, but after it had been duly acknowledged the insulation of the wire became suddenly worse, and it was found impossible to make Valentia understand at Newfoundland. Words and messages were continually transmitted, but it was soon evident that on the American shore they could only just distinguish that signals were being sent, for the only answer received at Valentia was "Repeat" and "Don't understand," and even these small phrases were only distinguishable at intervals; and since 1½ o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 4th of September, no intelligible signal whatever has been received.

Occasionally, however, very distinct reversals (as regularly alternating positive and negative currents are termed) have been received, sometimes so strong and good, that had they been seeanding words from Newfoundland, they might have been distinctly read on the reflecting galvanometer of Professor THOMSON. When the line is not in use for the purpose of testing words, short messages are continually dispatched through the wire for an hour at a time, and then for the next hour the galvanometer is watched for the answers, which, excepting the reversals already alluded to, never come.

From the time of the first cessation of the signals up to the present time, Professor W. THOMPSON, Mr. VARLEY, and Mr. EDWARD BRIGHT have been engaged day and night in testing, and have come to the conclusion that the defect is a loss of insulation about 270 miles (along the cable) from Valentia. This, calculating the amount of slack cable paid out during the latter days of the submerging operations, would place the fault about 220 statute miles from shore, or somewhere upon the mountain range which divides the depth of the At(antic from the comparatively shallow water leading from the Irish Coast. Reference to logs and diaries kept by those on board the *Agamemnon* during the submerging operations show that this bank was crossed between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d of August, more than an hour before the expected time. It had been intended by Sir CHARLES BRIGHT to allow a great quantity of slack cable to run out while crossing this point, in order that it might reach the bottom of all the inequalities which might exist there undiscovered by the sounding line. But from some unexplained cause, the *Agamemnon* throughout the whole cruise steamed at a greater speed than was registered by the log-line. Owing to this circumstance the bank was reached at least an hour before the expected time, the first intimation received by those on board being a sudden decrease in the registered strain upon the dynamomter, and an equally sudden falling off in the speed of the cable, the ship maintaining the same rate, as registered by the log-line. Sir CHARLES BRIGHT'S attention was called to the circumstance, and he, seeing at once that the shallow water was approaching, or had actually been reached, ordered the weight to be taken off the breaks, and allowed a large quantity of slack cable to go overboard, rt must always remain a matter of poubt, however, whether the falling off of the strain on and speed of the cable was observable at until the top of the bank had been reached, and had this been the case, it is quite possible that the Cable may have remained suspended upon some projecting points in the steep, and its insulation sooner become gradually injured by its own weight. This is, of course, only a probable conjecture, based upon the facts above stated. But at the same time, it is impossible to account in any other way for the Cable having become damaged since its submersion. Should the fault have orinated in this way, not the least blame is attributable either to Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, or his assistants, or the officers of the *Agamemnon*, the occurrence being solely referable to the defective and uncertain method of ascertaining the speed of a ship at present in vogue in the royal navy. The steep range above alluded to is often mentioned as a sloping bank, upon what grovnd it is difficult to say, for but two soundings were taken upon it, one at the bottom and another at the top, and these two soundings, though only eight miles apart, show a difference in elevation of 7,200 feet. Of the nature of the intervening space no one can of course form any conjecture. Whether the sides of this submarine mountain (for it can be called nothing else) are broken by ravines and precipitous cliffs in the same way as the sides of the mountains on land are, nothing but a close and careful series of soundings can ever determine. That such a series of soundings were not made by Commander DAHMAN at the point in question, when he sounded across the Atlantic from the Cyclops, was, we believe, due to the prevalence of bad weather at the time. It is perfectly conclusive, according to the experiments of Professor THOMSON and Mr. VARLEY, that the water has reached the conducting wire in at least one place not less than 220 miles from the shore, and as the currents received from Newfoundland vary from one to two-hundredth to only one nine-hundredth part of the strength they should be, it would be deceiving the public to state that the fault is other than of the most serious nature. But still it is believed possible by some, with more delicate instruments, and with proper concert at both ends of the line, to work though during some part of each day, provided the condition of the wire becomes no worse. Negative currents of electricity are now used as much as possible in the transmission of signals, for, were positive currents used, the exposed phrtion of the wire, by decomposing the salt water in contact with it, would be oxidized through in a very short time. Mr. HENLEY, who has been for some days experimenting upon the cable, is sanguine of making the line again serviceable, by the use of his powerful magneto-electric machines, which are now on their way from London.

There is still a very generally prevalent idea that one of the principal faults in the cable is comparative near shore, and though this supposition is opposed to the very conclusive experiments of Prof. THOMSON and Mr. VARLEY, yet it is a question whether, for the full satisfaction of the shareholders, it would not be worth while taking up the cable for a few miles from either shore, and then testing through the middle portion. These operations would undoubtedly be attended with considerable expense, and it is, therefore, probably not thought advisable to engage in them until it has been ascertained how matters stand at the American terminus of the cable. Mr. LUNDY, one of the electrical assistants, proceeds to Newfoundland on Tuesday, by the *Prince Albert*, from Galway, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the wire at the other terminus, and also for the purpose of arranging a day on which a certain known code of signals are to be sent at concerted times from both ends, and to endeavor thus to reëstablish intelligible communication. Even looking at matters in the worst light, and supposing the cable, as far as practical working goes, a failure, not only has the practicability of submerging it been demonstrated, but also the practicability of working and signaling through it.

A sale of goods and chattels of a rather novel description took place on Wednesday, at the Custom-house, in Cork. The Receiver of Droits of Admiralty put up to auction about 800 fathoms of the Atlantic telegraph cable, which was found about two months ago. There were two lots, each containing about 400 fathoms, which, after a tolerable share of competition, were purchased by the Receiver himself at 10d. per fathom. The balance of the proceeds, after deducting the Receiver's dues, will, doubtless, scarcely satisfy the demands of the salvors.

The Mexican Question.

In commenting upon some views put forth in the NEW-YORK TIMES in regard to the future of Mexico, our London namesake, in its City article, indulges the following remarks:

"In one of the leading journals of New-York it is now announced that the United States do not intend to assume any direct poltcy in the matter, and that while it is certain they will endeavor to prevent others from doing so, they will themselves take no steps to extinguish the prevailing anarchy. Indeed, it is expressly stated that the country must be left for some years to rot amid its "debilitating convulsions," just as the slave trade is to continue because America will not join other countries for its extirpation. And the reason for the toleration of the Saturnalia is, that when it has done its work the country will fall to the United States, helpless and exhausted, and not in a condition to give the slighest trouble. The object of humanity would be to save the patient and mitigate his torments, not no stand by watching them with satisfaction until the time had come to step in as undisputed heir. Even the policyy, however, might find defenders or apologists supposing it to be fairly and consistently carried out. But while the United States refuse to take any measures in the face of the world, will they really leave Mexico to the chances of Nature? According to report, VIDAURRI is now marching towards the capital from the North with a strong infusion of Texan sympathisers; plans of all kinds are notoriously being concocted for invasion at other points; Sonora, the richest mining province of the State, has long been threatened and even WALKER, the Nicaraguan Filibuster, has not wanted encouragement to try his hand in this region, and his late lieutenants have been openly negotiating for the command of distinct armies on their own account. It is to be feared, therefore, that the idea is that anarchy should not merely be tolerated but promoted, and that if by any happy turn the people should become wiser and resolve to attempt their own regeneration, such a change is not to be permitted to take its course. It is because they perceive this inevitable conclusion that distant observers are anxious for a frank and active Government policy. They have no jealousy of American aggrandisement, but they have a horror of seeing a weak population constantly subjected to the raids of unscrupulous adventurers. Whatever is done there would have to be done honestly and boldly, and not by a repetition of the atrocities of CORTES and PIZARRO, or of the old buccaniers. "Towards results thar are certain," says the New-York journalist, "we can afford to move at our own pace." But the question is not what America can afford, but what is demanded by the conscience of mankind. A cat can afford to watch a mouse for an indefinite period, but that is no satisfaction either to the mouse itself or to lookers-on. The fact apparently is, that Mexico must be held in torment, not on account of any inherent difficulty in the process of absorption, but because of the rivalries of the Abolition and Slave parties in the Union. Government can take no step without their mutual consent, but private Filibustering bands can act without consulting either. Whether the thought that in this way also the country may be acquired without any necessity for a formal recognition of its outstanding liabilities is mixed up with these considerations, it would be disagreeable to seek to determine. As regards any course the Federal Government may take, the suspicion would be unjust, but a most ugly symptom on the subject accompanies the statements just put forward in New-York. The creditors are taunted as seeking to recover their "usurious" ventures, and in modern days the plea of usury is never raised except as prelimary to repudiation. A few years back the Dry Dock Bank of New-York succeeded in wiping off a debt to Mr. MORRISON, of London, by this means, but the indignation on the point led to an alteration of the State law, and we were never to hear anything more of such proceedings. But it is now revived on the most extensive possible scale. The interest of English, French, Dutch and German creditors in the good faith of Mexico amounts to the nominal sum of ten millions sterling, and although its pressure on the country is very small compared with its resources, since owing to the creditors having consented, besides other sacrifices, to a reduction of interest from 5 per cent, to 3, its effect is not greater than that of an ordinary debt of five millions, the prospect of their having to defend their claims against the cry apparently about to be initiated is sufficiently alarming. "Usurious terms" constituted the charge made by Colonel JEFFERSON DAVIS, lately a leading member in the Washington Cabinet, when he amused himself at the "crocodile tears" of the English creditors of the State of Mississippi. Michigan likewise to this hour puts forth the same justification. It was thought, however, that these States would still be left, together with Arkansas and Florida, without countenance in other parts of the Union. It is doubly painful, therefore, to find that the doctrine not only has spread thence to New-York, but is prominently introduced by an organ that represents its most respectable mercantile interests. Englishmen lent their money to Mexico on terms which induced her to prefer the London market to any other. They took her bonds at a price which they thought might cover the risk of future instability, but they did not include among those risks the possibility that one of the greatest nations of the earth would force her on to a state of collapse and seize the property she had made over to them. They must still doubt the possibility of such a consummation notwithstanding the indications just presented; but, meanwhile, as certain revenues were specifically assigned to them in consideration of the last reduction to which they submitted, and these revenues can be touched only by direct robbery and a denial of justice, they must look to their respective Ministers for protection, and for something more than passive remonstrances against each triumpnant native marauder who may from time to time constitute himself their despoiler.

Foreign Commercial News.

LONDON MARKETS.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, Sept. 17, 1858—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady during the week, with a fair business in the principal articles of consumption at firm prices. MONEY continues abundant at 2½@3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. CONSOLS leave off 97⅛@97⅜ for money, 97⅜@97½ for the account. Bar SILVER, 5s. 3¼d.@5s. 7⅛d. Mexican DOLLARS, 4s. 11⅞d. American EAGLES, 76s. 2½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 76s.; South American, 73s. 11d.

COCHINEAL—280 bags at auction mostly sold at full rates. Honduras Silver 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. for pea grain; 3s. 9d.@4s. for middling to good, and 3s. 5d.@3s. 1d. for ordinary, with middling black at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d. Teneriffe Silver at 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d., with middling to fair black at 4s.@4s. 4d., fine shelly being held for 4s. 10d. ₱ lb.

COCOA—190 bags Trinidad were nearly all bought in at 50s. for gray to 66s. for good red; 22 bags St. Lucia were also bought in at 48s.@52s.

COFFEE—The sales have gone off at full rates; the following are the particulars; 439 casks, 162 bbls., 84 bags Plantation Ceylon at 64s. 6d.@65s. for low middling, 68s.@75s. for middling to good middling, and 69s. 6d.@78s. for pea berry. Native Ceylon of good quality has been in improved inquiry, and 2,079 bags have been sold at 47s.@50s. for fair ordinary to good ordinary bold, and 51s. 6d. for superior. 74 cases 13 bags Neilgherry Hills were bought in at 75s.@78s. for middling to fair middling boid. 1,900 half bales Mocha have been sold at 68s. 6d.@69s. for fair garbled. 134 bags Costa Rica of doubtful quality were bought in at 60s., offers of 57s. being refused. Of Brazil Coffee 6,100 bags have been brought to auction, consisting of 5,200 bags Rio, and 900 bags Bahia; about three-fourths sold, the Rio at 41s.@44s. 6d. for ordinary to good ordinary dull, and 45s.@47s. 6d. for good to fine ordinary colory; the Bahia at 38s.@39s. for ordinary mixed; 46s.@50s. for good to fine ordinary brownish, and 51s. for a few lots of fine ordinary pale. Late last week a floating cargo of 2,460 bags Santos of low quality was sold at 40s. 9d. for a near port. i. f. p. a.

COPPER—Quiet. Tough Cake and Tile, £102 10s.; best selected, £105 10s.; Sheathing, 11½d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 9¼d.; Foreign in fair demand.

TIN—Without change; Blocks, 118s.; Bars, 119s.; Straits, 114s.; and Banca, 1116s.

CORN—The market continues quiet, without alteration in prices. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 45s. 1d. on 119,237 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 44s.@50s.; Red, 42s.@48s.; Flour, 20s.@25s., ₱ bbl.

COTTON—8,300 bales sold during the week at fully ⅛d. advance. At Liverpool the demand has been large. Sales for the week, 82,770, and prices ⅛d.@¼d. ₱ lb. dearer; middling Orleans is quoted 7 5-16d.

DRUGS—The sales were unimportant, and no change in prices. 357 cases Gum Olibanum part sold, drop, 35s.@36s; pickings, 5s.@16s.; siftings, 5s. 6d.@24s., being cheaper. 144 bbls. Plumbago part sold at 10s., for lump. 36 cases, 51 casks Castor Oil part sold at 3⅛d.@7½d. ₱ lb. for dark straw to fine. 25 cases Camphor sold at 65s. 28 pkgs. Cardamoms mostly sold; Malabar, 3s. 10d.; Aleppo, 3s.@3s. 1d. 108 cases Cape Aloes mostly sold at 18s.@38s. for ordinary to fine, rather dearer. 124 cases East India Gum Arabic sold, drop, 34s.@38s.; dark, 25s.@28s.; siftings, 22s. 110 cases Gum Damar part sold, good drop, 53s. 6d.@56s. 117 bags Kowrie Gum part sold at 15s. 28 cases Dragon's Blood part sold at £6 10s.@£11 5s. for fair to fine. 82 bales Tinnevelly Senna part sold at 5⅛d.@6d. 90 cases Rhubarb mostly sold, China flat, 2s. 8d.@2s. 9d.; round, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. Cutch, 34s.@35s. Gambier, 15s. 6d. Opium, 23s.@24s. Saffron, 26s.@27s. Quicksilver, 1s. 11d.@2s.

HEMP—Russian firm. St. Petersburg Clean, £30@£30 10s. About 1,600 bales Manila have been sold during the week at £26 10s.@£27 10s. for fair roping, and £30 10s.@£31 15s. for fair white. Jute: 2,200 bales at auction, nearly all sold at full prices, viz., £17 10s.@£18 12s. 6d. for fair common and good middling quality; £19@£21 10s. for fair to superior.

INDIGO—The demand continues good, and holders are very firm. The quantity declared for the sale commencing 12th October is about 11,000 chests.

LARD—Without change; Western in bbls. 60s.

IRON—Welsh quiet. Bars £6 5s.; Rails £6 3s.@£6 10s., f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig 54s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED—The sales have been about 3,000 qrs. Bombay at 60s., and small parcels, for delivery, at 61s. Calcutta at 58s., and St. Petersburg at 55s., and for arrival 58s. 3d. has been paid for a small cargo of Black Sea for an out-port, while large cargoes are held at 58s., at which price two arrivals on the coast have been sold, and for Calcutta afloat a large business has been done at 56s. 6d.@56s., c. f. & i., and 56s. delivered. Linseed Cakes quiet, but without alteration in price.

MOLASSES—A cargo of 600 casks Cuba Muscovado sold at 16s. 6d. for an out-port, and a parcel of Antigua on the spot at 17s.

OILS—In Fish nothing to report. Olive in good demand at £45 10s.@£46 for Gallipoli; £44 10s.@£45 for Sicily, and £42@£43 for Barbary. Rape steady at 44s. for Foreign brown, and 47s. 6d.@48s. for Refined. Linseed at 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. Cocoa Nut 37s.@38s. for Ceylon, and 39s.@40s. for Cochin. Palm 39s.@39s. 6d.

SPELTER—Quiet at £23 17s. 6d.

RUM—The transactions for the week are about 350 puncheons Demerara at 2s. 1d.@2s. 2d. for fair to very good. 60 puncheons Jamaica at 4s. 2d., and 50 puncheons Leewards at 1s. 9d.

RICE—Firm, but without activity. About 20,000 bags Bengal have changed hands at 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. for low to middling; 9s.@10s. 9d. for middling to good white, and 12s. for fine white. 5,400 bags Madras at 8s. for fair pinky. 5,000 bags Necranzie Arracan lying at Southampton at 6s. 6d.@7s., and a few lots at 7s. 6d. 1,000 bags Rangoon at 7s. 960 bags Java at 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. for middling. The stock at this port is now 93,000 tons.

WHALEBONE—A small sale of Polar has been made at £500.

SPICES—Pepper is dull. About 800 bags Singapore Black have been sold privately at 4¼d. Malabar is neglected. 2,500 boxes Cassia Lignea at public sale sold with competition. Fair first pile brought 100s.@101s., and fair second, 96s.@97s.

SALTPETRE—Steady, but without animation. The sales for the week reach 1,600 bags Bengal, all by private treaty, at 42s. for 15 and

Island. I had no purpose in stopping there; I remained about an hour and then went home; I returned at seven or half-past seven o'clock in the evening; I came back because I understood that persons were coming there; I did not know for what; I had my own impressions; I staid all the evening, and nearly all night; I do not know or believe that any arms or ammunition were placed in the neighborhood; I do not know or believe there was any organized force to burn the buildings that night; I saw many spectators within the inclosure; I did not observe that any were armed; I saw no arms except in the hands of the Marines; I think they arrived about half-past nine or ten o'clock; I learned from Mr. Hart, only after they arrived, that they had come to protect the Government property; Mr. Hart said, "You're a bad set of people, and we've come to protect the Government property;" this was at Burns' hotel; I asked Mr. Hart for the watchword, saying that if the people got excited there was no telling what they would do, and I might need assistance; I got the countersign after I had been arrested for passing the guard; I was on my way to see the Captain, to ask for a file of men to protect the Female Hospital, where I supposed there were sick; I did not want to protect the other buildings; my object in asking the countersign was not to get the sick out so that the building might be burned; I should have helped to take them out if I found the determination of the people was strong to burn the building; I did not know the buildings would be burned when I went there that night; I apprehended it; I did not go there to prevent it; I asked Captain Rich for a file of men to get the sick out; he said he had no authority; I said, "For humanity's sake, give me a file of men to get the sick out;" he then gave orders for a file of ten men to go for this purpose; a man came and said there were no sick there; I saw no one set fire to the buildings; I did not attempt to put out the fire, and would not, except to save the sick; I told the crowd to keep back while the building was being examined to see that there were no sick there; if the Marine force had been employed for the purpose of protecting those buildings, I should hardly think they could have effected it; there was a feeling more of determination than of excitement about the crowd; I had exerted myself to get the people to go home, and some 50 or 100 did go home; I was there on the night of the 1st; I left at four or five o'clock in the morning; the people that morning went away about that time; I returned again about eight o'clock, and saw none there but some reporters; I went to attend a sale, and did not return till 9 o'clock; on the night of the 2d several holes were battered through the wall; I should think that the people, if armed, would have attempted to get by one or two sentries stationed at the holes in the wall; I first saw Captain Rich in front of Doctor Walser's house at the north end of the Female Hospital; it was seven or eight minutes after I talked with Captain Rich that the Female Hospital was fired; I know nothing about the countermanding of the order for 10 marines to proceed to the Hospital.

The Board here adjourned to 12 M. to day.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	15	—	—	15
Flour, bbls	12,678	3,206	2,776	18,660
Wheat, bushels	42,726	1,500	390	44,616
Corn, bushels	69,223	—	—	69,223
Barley, bushels	3,689	—	—	3,689
Oats, bushels	1,700	4,800	—	6,500
Provisions, pkgs	1,195	267	756	2,218
Whisky, bbls	310	65	198	573

ASHES—Continue quiet at old prices. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 06¼@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,163 bbls., including 804 bbls. Pots, and 359 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market continues very firm for desirable styles, especially such as are required by Western buyers, who are purchasing freely, decidedly more so than had been anticipated earlier in the season, and most dealers now say that their Western customers are likely to give them more satisfaction than the experience of the past year had prepared them to hope for. The near-by and local trade are buying moderately, while the export inquiry is somewhat restricted. Messrs. HOWES, HYATT & CO., in their latest circular, state that "The first-class Boot and Shoe dealers of this City make a large portion of their own goods, or furnish the raw material to responsible manufacturers in the New-England States, New-Jersey, and adjacent villages, situated on the different lines of Railroad running from New-York, to make their boots and shoes up according to contract, suitable for the retail trade in all parts of the country, in good style and good quality, that the consumers can get value received for their money. Second-class dealers buy their goods of Commission dealers in Boston and second-class manufacturers. We have about 60 wholesale boot and shoe houses in this city, and if they were all on one street, as they are in Boston, it would be much better—now they are scattered in almost every business street in New-York. There is an effort being made to have them come togther, and locate all on one street, which would be much to the advantage of all parties." We quote: Men's thick kip brogans 85c.@$1 25; Boy's thick kip brogans, 60c.@95c; Youths' thick kip brogans, 45c.@70c.; Men's thick and kip boots, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' thick and kip boots, $1 25@$1 62½; Youths' thick and kip boots, 85c.@$1 25; Women's kip, calf and grain boots, 75c.@$1 10; Misses' kip, calf and grain boots, 62½c.@80c.; Child's kip, calf and grain boots, 40c.@50c. In Boston, business is beginning to decline. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "Orders from the South and West have been received, but not to any great extent, and a few buyers are also here sorting up. With the New-England trade a very fair business has been done. Some kinds of seasonable goods have become scarce, but orders for them are soon filled by manufacturers. In prices there is no material change. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	3,397	3,060
Since Jan. 1	164,576	193,697
Total	167,973	196,757

Philadelphia advices report fair sales of Boots and Shoes, with steadiness in prices.

COFFEE—The demand is good, and prices are very firm. Sales to-day 175 bags Java at 14¾c.; 700 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; 80 bags Laguayra at 11c., 3 ₱ cent. off for cash; 1,250 bags Rio at 10½c.@11¾c.; and 25 bags Port-au-Prince at 10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at buoyant prices, Sales 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Middling	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	14	14

DRY GOODS—The principal public sales to-day were those through HADDEN & Co., of Carpetings, which were pretty actively competed for, and brought fair prices.

FISH—Dry Cod are in demand, mostly at $3 50@$4 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in slack request, including No. 1 at $13@$13 50; and No. 2 at $11 50@$12 ₱ bbl. Herring are moderately inquired for at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues depressed for State and Western Flour, and buyers have any existing advantage; sales 10,000 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl	$3 70	@$5 20
Standard Superfine State	5 25	@ 5 37½
Standard Extra State	5 55	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Fancy Ohio	5 35	@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 50

Canadian continues in moderate request at drooping rates; sales 500 bbls., at $5 65@$6 60 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand at, however, easier prices; sales 2,300 bbls., at $4 75@$5 65 for rejected brands; $5 75@$6 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 15@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, mainly at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been more sought after at uniform prices.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied much. To-day, the cargo of new Malaga fruit, received yesterday, was sold at auction, including 1,050 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 65@$2 67½; 1,200 boxes Bunch do. at $2 30@$2 37½; 750 hf. boxes Bunch do. $1 15@$1 20; 1,450 quarter boxes do., do. at 60c.@62½c. each, cash and four months. This was the first cargo received here this season; 1,000 boxes Menton Lemons were also sold at auction at $3@$3 25 ₱ box. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "The *Young Turk*, with the first cargo of new Malaga Raisins, arrived yesterday, the 27th inst. The first cargo last year was received on the 12th October, and the first cargo in 1856 on the 27th September. The *Young Turk's* cargo was disposed of at auction as follows: 4,000 boxes Bunch Raisins, Clemens' and Loring's brand, 1,000 sold at $2 40 ₱ box; 2,000 half do. do., 800 sold at $1 23; 2,000 quarter do. do., 1,800 sold at 62½c.; 4,080 boxes layer do., 800 sold at $2 70; 1,000 half do. do., 500 sold at $1 45; 1,000 quarter do. do. at 76c.@77c., four months."

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices; holders generally claim higher rates. Sales 15,000 bushels, including prime to choice White Canada at $1 37@$1 40; very good White Michigan at $1 35; fair Red Western at $1 22; fair to prime Milwaukee Club, new, at $1 07½@$1 10; good ordinary to choice White Southern at $1 35@$1 55; and ordinary to good Red Southern at $1 18@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier, and in lively request, partly for shipment, at about former prices. Sales 94,500 bushels at 70c.@75c. for unsound to good mixed Western; 80½c.@81c. for White Western; 83c. for Yellow Western; 86c.@87c. for White Southern; and 97c.@$1 (nominally) for Yellow Southern and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted; sales have been reported of 5,400 bushels, at 80c.@81c. ₱ bushel. Barley is actively sought after, at advanced prices; as there is very little here, the principal orders have to be filled with lots to arrive; sales, since our last, 10,000 bushels, to arrive, and 3,000 bushels, here, at $1 05; and 7,500 bushels, to be delivered at Albany, at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Oats have not varied much, the demand being moderate at our quotations. Western at 49c.@52½c.; Canada at 49c.@52c.; State at 46c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 49c.@45c.; and Southern at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel. White Beans, $1 06¼@$1 12½; Canadian Peas, 95c.@$1 05 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales, chiefly at 50c., cash. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales to-day 1,500 Rio Grande at 25½c., and 800 San Juan at 21c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 1,100 bales Bags, at 10¾c.@11¼c., and 55 bales Bagging on private terms.

HOPS—The demand is moderate; prices are unchanged. New, 12c.@16c.; crop of 1857, 7c.@9c., and two years old, 4c.@5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is quiet at our quotations: Scotce Pig, $22@$23; English Bar, $44@$46 for common, and $53 50@$54 for Refined, ₱ ton, usual terms; Sheet, at 3c.@4¼c. for English; 12c.@13c. for first quality Russia, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is in better request at our quotations. Foreign Pig at $5 50@$5 87½; American Pig at $5 87½@$5 90, ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6¼c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole continues inactive at former rates. French Calf Skins are salable and firm, including 24 lbs. 90c.@$1; 35 lbs., 85c.@95c.; 40 lbs., 80c.@90c.; 50 lbs., 75c.@85c.; and 60 to 80 lbs., at 67½c.@80c. English salted Sheep Skins are in fair request, including Fleshers, at $1 25@$1 50, and Roans and Skivers at $2 75@$3 50 ₱ dozen.

LIME—Rockland, 64c. for common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans 48c.; Porto Rico, 31c.@40c.; Cuba Muscovado, 28c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@28c. ₱ gallon, usual terms.

NAILS—Cut, 3⅜c.@3¼c.; German Wrought, 4¼c., Clinch, 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and wanted, at $3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. Sales, to-day, 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 52c.@53c. ₱ gallon. Tar, $2@$2 25; Pitch $2, ₱ bbl. Resin is in good request, including common at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ 310 lbs.; No. 2, $2@$2 50; No. 1, at $2 75@$5 25; and White and Pale at $5 50@$7 25 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are quiet here, at unchanged quotations.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, SEPT. 27.—Sperm—The market has been more active since our last, but without any improvement in prices, although holders are firm at quotations. The transactions for the week include sales of 2,450 bbls., for home consumption, at $1 23@$1 24 ₱ gallon, according to quality; and 1,000 bbls., for export, at $1 23 ₱ gallon; the market closes with further inquiry. Whale is in better demand and prices have advanced; the sales since our last embrace 3,600 bbls. We quote 1,850 bbls., in parcels, at 53c., and 1,000 do. at 54c. ₱ gal.; also 600 bbls. dark and inferior, at 46c.@48c., and 150 bbls. black fish, at 50c. ₱ gallon, all for manufacturing. Whalebone—The transactions in this market since our last, embrace sales of 32,500 lbs. Ochotsk, and 4,000 do. Northwest, on private terms. None of the *Eliza and Ella's* cargo of Bone has been sold. The stock of Ochotsk Bone in this market is very much reduced, and the few holders are not disposed to place their stock in the market at current prices.—*N. B. Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, but is quoted dearer. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $16 87½@$17, for Mess; $18 75 for Clear; $16 25@$16 25 for thin Mess; $16 for sour Mess, and $14 90@$15 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and languid, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request, at about former quotations, including dry salted middles, at 9c.@10¾c.; and smoked sugar-cured hams, at 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, at uniform rates; 600 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11c.@11¼c. for fair to prime old; and 10¾c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and depressed; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$14 for repacked Western Mess.; $14 75@$15 for extra do.; $11@$11 75 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last, 70 tcs., at $3 25@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day, 1,100 mats Cassia, at 25c.; and 150 bags Pepper, at 9½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair and sales have been made of 470 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 6⅜c.@7¾c., and 1,416 boxes Havana at 8c.@8¾c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day resulted in the disposal of all the Greens and the Oolongs, with a portion of the Souchongs, at satisfactory prices.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,800 bbls., part at 22c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton, at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; and 40 tons Oil Cake on private terms. For London, 500 boxes Cheese at 30s., and 100 tons Oil Cake, on terms not ascertained. For Rotterdam, 200 tons Logwood at 20s. For Genoa, 1,000 bags Coffee, at $6 ₱ ton; 600 boxes Logwood Extract, at $8, and 50 hhds. Tobacco, at $10. The latest charters have been: Two vessels to load at Mobile, with Cotton, for Liverpool, on private terms; and, according to the *Shipping List*, Hamburg ship *Neckar*, 600 tons, to Melbourne, at $12,000; a ship, 800 tons, from Mobile, Cotton, to Liverpool ½d., or if to Havre 1c.; one from New-Orleans to Havre, 1¼c.; a Bremen bark, 580 tons, from City Point to Venice, Tobacco, 47s. 6d., and back to New-York from Messina, $2,750; one, 418 tons, to Havana, $2,750; brig *Zone*, 286 tons, to Cardenas, $1,900; a brig from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Hhd. Staves, $14; one to Turk's Islands and back, Salt, 12c., (cargo out free;) one from St. Mary's to North Side Cuba, $10, (cargo hence to St. Mary's free;) one, 230,000 feet, from St. Mary's to Buenos Ayres, $20; one from Fernandina to Trinidad or Demerara, $12; one from Machias to Jamaica, Lumber, $6 50, and back to New-York, Wood, $4 50; a British brig, 160 tons, to Porto Rico, $1,000; a schooner, from Bocksville to Martinique, Lumber, $11; a Hanoverian bark to Rotterdam, and a brig to Arroyo, P. R., on private terms.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ABRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been active, and prices have advanced 2c. ₱ gallon since our last. Sales of 1,600 bbls. have been made at 50½c.@51c., in merchantable and shipping order. Common Resin has been in fair demand, at $1 72½, to arrive, and the market closes firm, with an upward tendency. OILS—City Linseed remains quiet, with a moderate business doing at 74c.@75c. Crude Sperm is active and firm; sales of 1,600 bbls. at the East, at $1 23; 600 bbls. at $1 24, and 400 bbls. at $1 25. Crude Whale is in only moderate request; sales of 200 Black, at 46c., cash. Lard Oil is in small demand at the quotations. Tallow Oil is in fair demand at 9¾c.@9¾c. TALLOW—The demand for the past week has been small, but full prices have been sustained. Prime is held at 10½c., both for Butchers' Association and outside brands. At the close the market is dull at 10¾c. Messrs. COLCHESTER & WOOLNER, London, in their circular of 13th inst., quote Tallow flat, at 50s. on the spot, 48s. 6d. for the last three months, and 49s. for the Spring. LARD—Much heaviness has characterized the market since our last, and with increased receipts of old and a better supply of new, prices have declined ½c ₱ lb., and the tendency is still downward, with little doing for export at the abatement.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1858.
Thomas Holcroft's great five-act comedy of
THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Old Dornton ..... Mr. Blake
Harry Dornton ..... Mr. Sothern
Goldfinch ..... Mr. Jefferson
Mr. Sulky ..... Mr. Burnett
Silky ..... Mr. Varrey
Jacob ..... Mr. Peters
Milford ..... Mr. Levick
Widow Warren ..... Mrs. Blake
Sophia ..... Miss Laura Keene
Jenny ..... Miss Flynn

After which a grand PAS SEUL by the famous
LAMOUREUX.
To conclude with the roaring farce of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs (with several songs) Miss Minnie Macarthy.
Granby Gag (with a breakdown) ..... Mr. Jefferson.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Bourcicault's grand drama,
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
In her character of Violet.
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
In his great personation of Grimaldi.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Sept. 30, 1858,
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

Violet ..... Agnes Robertson
Grimaldi ..... Dion Bourcicault

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 30,
The entertainments will commence with Shakespeare's 5-act Tragedy of
KING LEAR.
To be followed by the Drama entitled the
FRENCH SPY.
The whole to conclude with the Comic Pantomime of the
MAGIC TRUMPET.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.
GLENDOWER, OR THE NORTH SEA ROVER.
Julian Glendower ..... Mr. J. B. Howe
PIZZAROBUS.
Donna Nelly Virce ..... Miss Fanny Herring.
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
To conclude with THE REGATTA.

MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.
THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
IN A PANTOMIME OF THE RAVEL FAMILY,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
LE MOULIN MAGIQUE.
HERNANDEZ ..... as ..... Pedro
MATT PEEL, in Negro Eccentricities. New Banjo Song by UNSWORTH.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, Office No. 1.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This large display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance EVERY ENENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by programme.
All communications relative to the Fair should be addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, Crystal Palace.
By order of the Board of Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. Chairman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE OF the NEW and SURPASSINGLY BEAUTIFUL THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, with its thousands of active figures—men, women, children, horses, dogs, elephants, camels, vehicles, boats, &c., &c., all gifted with a MOTION EXACTLY LIKE LIFE! THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The GRAND AQUARIA to be seen, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

MOZART HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—A PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT; also, EIGHT PICTURES OF INTEMPERANCE, is open EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Schools taken at liberal terms. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 30,
CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
OPERA AND BALLET.
50 cents admittance to all parts of the house.
The second and third acts of Verdi's Tragic Opera of
RIGOLETTO.
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
SIGNOR LUIGI STEFANI.
SIGNOR ASSONI, and SIGNOR GARIBOLDI.
Between the acts,
LA MANOLA,
Danced by
LOUISE LAMOUREUX and M. SMITH.
To conclude with the Third Act of
WILLIAM TELL,
In which
SIGNOR GASSIER,
MADAME BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
MADEMOISELLE SIEDENBURG, and
SIGNOR GASPARONI,
with the
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,
will appear.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The management, for reasons which can be easily understood by the public in general, and especially by the PATRONS OF THE ACADEMY,
begs to announce that on the three remaining days of the present week there will be given
THREE CHEAP OPERAS,
at the uniform price of
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS,
when all the arts of the present company, with the regular and undiminished Chorus and Orchestra, together with the
RONZANI BALLET BROUPE,
will appear.
THIS EVENING—FIFTY CENTS.
RIGOLETTO and WILLIAM TELL.
For particulars see advertisement.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) 50 cents,
The whole of Rossini's opera of
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA,
On which occasion
Mme. PEPITA GASSIER
Will sing in the music lesson, for the first and only time in America,
THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER,
(in English,) with brillant variations, expressly composed for her by Mr. Benedict. During the evening
A BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
By Mlle. LAMOUREUX.
And the RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
On Saturday—OPERA MATINEE.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS,
when the whole of
WILLIAM TELL,
with its magnificent mise en scene, powerful cast, the Ronzani Ballet Troupe and its increased Chorus and Orchestra will be given.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Next week most positively the last of the season
AT THE REGULAR OPERA PRICES,
During which two celebrated artists,
(Signor CESARE NANI and
Signor GIOV. SBRIGLIA,
Who have just arrived, on their way to join the full troupe of the Tacon Theatre in Havana, will make their first appearance in America.

WALLACK'S THEATRE
WILL
REOPEN
In a few days
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
ENTIRELY REGILT,
PAINTED
and
REDECORATED,
Under the sole management
of
Mr. WALLACK.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The Company will consist of
Mr. WALLACK,
Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. WHEATLEIGH, (first appearance in this theatre,)
Mr DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS.
Mr. FLOYD, (first appearance here,)
Mr. CHIPPENDALE, Mr. BERNARD, Mr. CHANDLER,
Mr. LEVERE, Mr. ROGERS, (first appearance here,)
Mr. TREE, Mr. HODGES, (first appearance here,)
Mr. GREY, Mr. PARSLOE,
Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. OLIVER,
Mr. JACKSON, Mr. COBURN,
Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON,
Miss MARY GANNON,
Mrs. SLOAN (first appearance here,)
Mrs. GRATTAN, Miss TREE,
Mrs. FLOYD (first appearance here,) Mrs. REEVES,
Miss ERNESTYNE HENRADE (first appearance here,)
Miss CARMAN, Miss IRVING,
Miss ORTON, Miss STELLA,
Miss CROSS, Miss WRIGHT, Miss GOURLAY.
THE ORCHESTRA.
Particular care has been taken by the manager to select for this department gentlemen each one of whom is a first-class solo performer. They will be under the experienced leading
of
Mr. J. P. COOKE,
On the opening night will be produced
A NEW COMEDY,
from the pen of Sterling Coyne.
And a new metaphorical, musical, allegorical submarine filtration of (our) passing events, written expressly for this theatre by John Brougham, entitled
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS;
Or,
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
Both pieces will be produced with entirely new and superb scenery, dresses, furniture and decorations.
The front of the Theatre and Box Office under the superintendance of ..... Mr. Theodore Moss
Prompter ..... Mr. H. B. Phillips
The Scenic department under the able supervision of ..... Mr. Isherwood

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THURSDAY EVENING—Farewell of Madame GAZZANIGA, and her last appearance prior to her departure in the next steamer for Europe. The whole of
LUCREZIA BORGIA
and the fourth act of
LA FAVORITA.
Mme. Gazzaniga, Mme. Strakosch, Signor Brignoli, Mons. Junca, Signor Barili, &c.
FRIDAY—No performance.
SATURDAY—Last night of the Italian Opera season, and farewell of Madame COLSON.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND CONCERT.
First and only appearance of the great cantatrice,
Madame PAULINE COLSON,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.
Madame STRAKOSCH, Signori BRIGNOLI, LABOCETTA, AMODIO, JUNCA and MAURICE STRAKOSCH will jointly appear with Madame COLSON.
Admission $1. Seats may be secured at the music stores of ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; C. PROX, No. 203 Fulton-st., and at the Brooklyn Athenæum, beginning on Monday.
Brooklyn papers please copy.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.
THE INFANT READER! LITTLE ELLA,
Only 3½ years old, will give a Dramatic and Poetic Entertainment, assisted by her teacher, J. B. BROWN, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 30. Selections from "Romeo and Juliet," "King John," "School for Scandal," "Three Weeks after Marriage," &c.; in all of which she will appear. Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained at the Music Stores of HALL & SON, FIRTH & POND, or at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 290 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Scottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cœur," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best method of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York:
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 2. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room, or at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTE,
ROBE A QUILLE,
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE
in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE.
CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ,
DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
BLANKETS, FANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also
FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

FROM THE LARGE
AUCTION SALES
OF LAST WEEK.
Will be opened
On MONDAY, Sept. 27,
BEAUTIFUL
SILK and WOOL VALENCIAS, A NEW ARTICLE.
PLAID VICTORIA CLOTH.
6-4 CHENE BAYADERE.
RICH PLAID PARIS VALENCIENNES.
6-4 DRAP TROVATORE.
BROCADE SATIN PLAID LUXORS, A NEW FABRIC.
DOUBLE JUPE ROBES.
ROBE DE CHAMBRE, OF CHENE DESIGNS,
At
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

THE GREAT INVENTION,
CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
PATENTED.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT MATTEAWAN, BY THE
SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUF'G CO.
DEPOT,
NO. 39 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Over-coats, Business Coats, Pilot Coats, Pea Jackets, Pants, Vests, Men's and Women's Leggings, Shoes, Gaiters, Mittens, &c., of great variety and most desirable styles. These fabrics are woven in the wool without any seam—will always retain their shape; and for strength, warmth, durability, cheapness, and every other desirable quality, are superior to any other style of Clothing.
Dealers invited to call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.

CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Just opened, Saxony, Ballard Vale, Shaker Flannels, all widths.
Also a large assortment of
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling,
Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
At the lowest market prices.

EXPOSITION
OF
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will exhibit, at retail, PARIS GARMENTS, together with those of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—RIGOLETTO—WILLIAM TELL—RONZANI'S BALLET TROUPE.

BURTON'S THEATRE—LUCREZIA BORGIA—LA FAVORITA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ROAD TO RUIN—JENNY LIND.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—KING LEAR—FRENCH SPY—MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE—PIZARROBUS—GLENDOWER—FRISKY COBBLER—THE REGATTA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATER OF ART—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Northern Light*, hence for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10¼ A. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Prince Albert* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing ten of the survivors of the burnt steamship *Austria*, who were rescued by the French bark *Maurice*, and were afterwards transferred to the British bark *Lotus*, the day following the disaster. After being twelve days on board the bark they reached Halifax, and the *Prince Albert* calling there about the same time, they were all offered a free passage to New-York. The names of these ten rescued passengers are as follows:

JEAN POLEKRUSKY, of New-York.
PHILLIP BERRY, of Hackensack, N. J.
HERMANN RANDER, a Swede.
SVEN PETERSEN, a Swede.
CHAS. HIGQUIST, a Swede.
C. V. J. ROSEN, Jr., of Richmond, Va.
HENRY A. SMITH, of Chelsea, Mass.
ALFRED VEZIN, of Philadelphia.
Prof. GLAUBENSKLEE, of Free Academy, N. Y.
FRITZ THOMSEN, Germany.

Some 60 others were retained on board the *Maurice*, and sailed in her for Fayal, though it is presumed that some portion of them may have been transferred to vessels bound to this port. We publish on another page of the TIMES the statements of several of these rescued passengers, describing the harrowing scenes through which they have passed.

The steamship *Arabia*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the 18th inst., arrived here last evening. She brings news of a serious accident having befallen the steamer *Hammonia*, of the Hamburg line, which succeeded the *Austria* from that port on the 15th inst. She exploded her magazine when less than a day out, and was obliged to put back. Five persons were injured. The accounts from the Atlantic cable are gloomy. There seems to be reason to think that the lesion has occurred some 270 miles from the Valentia end—a point unattainable for repairs. Prof. THOMSON also pronounces, on the strength of indications furnished by his delicate tests, that the electrical currents are drawn off at several points in the entire line. There was still hope, however, that communication might be restored by powerful instruments, which were on their way from London. In the meantime, shares in the London market had fallen to £340, on a par of £1,000, without sales at that. The English Press is engaged in discussing the Chinese Treaty, which has reached London. There is general satisfaction with its terms, though the length of time that must elapse before it goes into operation is complained of. The Russian and American Envoys are charged with intriguing to defeat the clauses admitting a resident at Pekin, and opening the Empire to foreigners. It is also broadly intimated that Mr. READ has been used as a tool by Count PUTIATINE, while the latter has secured all the spoil.

From France, it is announced that the journey of Prince NAPOLEON to Algeria has again been deferred. The Emperor remains at Biarritz.

The purchase of Villafranca by the Russian Government is a misstatement. The port has simply been leased to a private Russian Company, for commercial purposes.

Unfavorable accounts begin to come in from the Kansas gold region. Late advices from Pike's Peak report that the miners are returning to the States, and it is added that the emigrating companies which were forming in Leavenworth and Lawrence are disbanding, discouraged by the evil rumors which reach them. The weather at the mines, it appears, is changeable, and at times very severe.

The Indian troubles in Texas have assumed a formidable character. Late advices state that the Northern Camanches, Kiomas and a part of the Apaches, numbering, in all fourteen Indian bands, have declared war against that State. According to present indications an army will soon be fully employed in fighting the Indians.

The Court of Appeals, yesterday, decided the case of JAMES RODGERS, the murderer of Mr. SWARSTON. The judgment of the Supreme Court is reversed, his conviction is affirmed, and the case is remitted with directions to have sentence executed. So the law must take its course unless the Governor should choose to interfere.

A bold robbery of the Bank of Upper Canada was committed on Saturday last. The Custom-house messenger was sent to deposit $4,000 in the bank, and after the money had been counted, it was abstracted from the counter by some unknown person. There is no clue to the robbery.

A great parade of firemen took place in Albany yesterday, preparatory to a trial of engines which is to take place to-day. Forty-eight companies from other places were in the procession, including eight from New-York and four from Brooklyn, and several other companies were expected last night. The parade was a brilliant success, and the trial to-day will be very spirited.

A Democratic ratification meeting was held in Albany last night, which was addressed by Judge PARKER, the Gubernatorial candidate, LYMAN TREMAIN, CONRAD SWACKHAMER, and others. It is represented to have been large and enthusiastic.

Dispatches from Mr. DE SAUTY, at Trinity Bay, received by Mr. PETER COOPER, yesterday and the day before, state that there is no change in the electrical indications through the Atlantic Cable.

A heavy frost occurred in the vicinity of Rochester on Sunday night.

The Police Commissioners met again yesterday at 12 o'clock, and were in session four hours for the purpose of continuing the investigation of the charges against Gen. TALLMADGE. The Surveyor of the Port, EMANUEL B. HART, Esq, RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE and RAY TOMPKINS were examined. Their testimony was principally with regard to the services which the marines might have rendered in saving the property of the State on the night of the conflagration, and the instructions under which the United States officers acted. The Board will sit for the sixth time to consider this case at 12 o'clock to-day, when WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., counsel for the General Superintendent, will commence to sum up.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and, a quorum not being present, adjourned to 5 o'clock this afternoon.

FRANCIS GOWNAN, a German, hung himself yesterday morning in one of the cells of the Essex Market Prison. His wife had left him on account of his gross intemperance and brutality towards her, taking the children with her. He was anxious to get the children in his keeping, and a few days ago called where his wife was living, and demanded the children, and upon her refusal, attempted to shoot her with a revolver. For this attempt upon his wife's life, he was arrested and committed to Essex Market Prison, where he ended his career by self-murder. He was a desperate character, and only a short time since shot twice at a man with a revolver, fortunately, however, without injurious effect.

The inquest in the Stevens wife-murder case was resumed yesterday, and several further witnesses were examined. Stevens was present for the first time since the commencement of the inquest. He expressed a desire to say something privately to the Coroner, but the Coroner refused to have anything to say to him, except through his counsel. No additional testimony of importance was elicited. It is expected that the result of the analysis of the stomach of the deceased will be made known to-day.

Capt. DE RIVIERE was prevented from delivering last evening his promised lecture on "Love" by his untimely arrest, just as he was entering the vestibule of Hope Chapel, and as his agent was preparing to receive the half-dollars of would-be listeners to the lecture. The arrest was made upon a complaint by Col. LEWIS E GRANT, charging the Captain with sending him a challenge to fight a duel. Captain DE R. was taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, where Recorder BARNARD soon made his appearance, opened Court, and held the Captain in $2,000 bail, to answer the charge at 9 o'clock this morning, before Justice WELSH, the Magistrate issuing the warrant. Captain DE RIVIERE claims that his arrest is illegal, as he has once been arrested on the same charge. He took the matter very coolly, and promises to give his lecture on Friday evening.

The "Benicia Boy," now training for a fight with MORRISEY, for the championship of the "American Ring," had a benefit at Mozart Hall last evening, at which he appeared and sparred with his trainer, AARON JONES. His friends were well satisfied with his appearance.

The Fashion handicap sweepstake, 2¼-mile heat, was run yesterday and won by *Don Juan* in 5.36¾.

The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 2,000 bales, at full prices. Flour was depressed, and Wheat was inactive. Corn, Barley and Rye were in good request. Provisions were held with more firmness, but were quiet. The movements in Groceries were moderate. Naval Stores were in fair demand. Freights were inactive, with 783 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets still continue to be largely supplied, that is, in comparison with previous years. The low prices prevailing for several weeks has, however, led to an unusual consumption. The total City receipts of bullocks for the week ending yesterday were 4,095, and for five weeks past, including the present, 24,720, being an average of 4,944 ℔ week, against the weekly average of 3,143 for all of last year. Prices, which have been going down for a month and a half past, took an upward turn yesterday, equivalent to about ½c. ℔ lb. on the dressed weight. The average of all sales for five weeks past, including yesterday, has been about 7½c. ℔ lb. for the dressed meat, against 9½c. for the same period last year. This is a falling off in the wholesale cost of beef of more than 20 ℔ cent. Judging from the retail prices still maintained, butchers must be making money.

Financial Reform in Turkey.

The Turkish Sultan is astonishing everybody by a *coup d'état* in the interest of economy. It appears that he has found out that his expenditure enormously exceeds his revenue, that the civil list in the hands of the harem, has swollen to an immense sum, that every one of his ministers has helped in the work and is guilty of peculation on a gigantic scale, and, in short, that under the present system, neither lovers, nor increased taxation, could effect the smallest relaxation of the strain on the treasury. He accordingly sent for his ministers, most of whom are his relatives as well, furiously denounced their extravagance, turned them out of office, ordered the last great purchase of diamonds made by the harem to be returned to the dealers, and the work at the various palaces now in process of erection to be suspended. The result has been, that a conspiracy has been formed by the persons most interested in the perpetration of the abuses, to depose him, and place his younger brother on the Throne. This scheme appears to have been so openly planned, as to have come to the knowledge of the foreign ambassadors, who have most probably nipped it in the bud, by causing its promoters to be informed that they will not recognize the usurper.

This revolution—for if it last even six months, the change is sufficiently great to entitle it to that appellation—is all the more wonderful, from the entirely new light in which it presents the Sultan's character. ABDUL MEDJID has been twelve years on the Throne, and has hitherto impressed those who came in contact with him simply as a weak and indolent young man, with good intentions, but with neither nerve nor energy to carry them out. It was generally believed, and with good reason, that in his case, as in that of so many others of his race, the sensual indulgence begun in his boyhood had destroyed every trace of masculine decision, and no one who watched his dreamy listless expression, and saw his relaxed muscles, and lolling attitude as he rode on horseback through the streets, could help feeling that he reigned rather in virtue of foreign support than of his own ability to command obedience.

If the latest news be true, his appearance, as well as his whole career up to the present, was not a true revelation of his character, and there still sleeps in him some of the fire of AMURATH. However, we are sorry to say, that creditable both to his head and heart as his fit of energy undoubtedly is, we fear that, even if it lasts, Turkish abuses have reached such a head, that it is no longer possible for any Turkish Sultan to extirpate them by his own exertions. A thorough financial reform involves changes in the State vastly more important than the dismissal of a ministry, or the retrenchment of the palace expenditure. It is useless for ABDUL MEDJID to talk of reform, even if he were possessed of MAHMOUD'S determination, as long as those upon whom the execution of his plans must depend are selected from one class, and that class hopelessly and irretrievably corrupt. As long as MUSTAPHA succeds SULEYMAN, and SULEYMAN MUSTAPHA, or in other words, as long as one pacha bred in Stamboul State-craft succeeds another trained in the same school, it is in vain to scold and economize. There is no "reform party" in Constantinople to select reform ministers from amongst. The only difference between one pacha and another lies in the opportunities of plunder and peculation they have enjoyed. It is in degree and not in kind. The only ones who have never aided in despoiling the treasury, are those who have never had the chance of doing so. It seems as if all Turks who approached the throne lost all the virtues of their race the moment they crossed the threshold of the Seraglio. The official class is debased and demoralized beyond he possibility of regeneration, and it stands between the Sultan and his reforms and the people and their money.

The fact is, that all attempts, either to regenerate or reorganize Turkey upon a Turkish basis, will always prove utterly futile. The mass of the people, and moreover that portion of them which possesses all the life, vigor, freshness and enterprise, that is to be found in the Empire, are Christians. In European Turkey, they are a large majority of the population. They alone carry on the commerce of the country. They manage to do all its banking, trading and navigation. And yet all projects of Turkish reform, far from considering them as the great instruments by which great changes are to be effected, have treated them as oppressed vassals, whose yoke ought to be made a little easier, but who have no claim to share either in the honors or responsibilities of the Government. The idea of admitting a Christian to the high offices of the State has never yet been mooted. Even the foreign ambassadors are delighted at the promulgation of a *hatti hamayoun*, which grants the Rajahs protection for life and property in an equal measure with Mussulmans; but that larger measure of simple justice, which would place the treasury or the Seraskierah in Christian hands, seems never yet to have been thought of.

The Christian powers may feel satisfied of one thing: that, as far as the real interests of the empire and its future prosperity are concerned, it matters very little who sits on the throne as long as the government is administered by Turks, and only Turks. The best monarch that ever lived or reigned could not do much with such instruments as the present breed of pachas. The Turkish race is utterly effete, and, so far as all experiments have hitherto gone, possesses the usual Oriental imperviousness to the influences of civilization and progress. It seems impossible either to absorb it or change it. It clings to its creed and its traditions with just as much tenacity now as before the Sultan MAHMOUD had attempted one of his reforms. All that those reforms seem so far to have effected has been to deprive it of some of its ferocity, and most of its martial spirit. But even if it retained all the virtues that were ever claimed for it, a European government administered by it would still be a gross anachronism.

The Ocean Cable.

It was but a fortnight ago, when the public was all anxiety with regard to the Atlantic Telegraph, that it was supplied day after day with telegrams and other information, apparently authoritative, in regard to the reasons of suspension. It was this cause and that; but, uniformly, causes which would readily be obviated as soon as a certain instrument was set to work; and we were furnished with the exact dates at which the experiments of Professors WHITEHOUSE and THOMSON were to end, respectively, and the triumphs of the new *savant* to commence. All this we now discover was spurious. There was no part of it true. The evil was not of a sort to be remedied by any machine. The public was deliberately abused and misled,—with what motive, and by what persons, will be the subject of future inquiry.

At that time, rejecting these mystifications, we intimated a suspicion that the continuity of the cable had been partially or totally sundered, probably by abrasion on some mountain summit over which it was suspended; a hypothesis which the *Herald*, who indorsed the bogus information to the fullest extent, ridiculed and discredited. Our present information, founded on the careful tests made by the electricians at the Valentia end, shows that the trouble was precisely what we indicated. The break is estimated, after protracted observations, to be 220 miles from Valentia, at a point where a submarine mountain chain, noted by BERRYMAN and DAYMAN, is crossed; and by reference to the log and other memoranda, kept on the *Agamemnon*, Sir CHARLES BRIGHT verifies his recollection that this range, owing to the *Agamemnon* moving at a more rapid rate than was noted by the log, was crossed on the 3d ultimo, before the intended time; owing to which a large quantity of slack that was to have been paid out, in order to fill the chasms on either side, so that the cable might be sure to rest on the bottom, was unfortunately retained, and thus two immense arcs were left swaying in the currents. If the wires are still partially intact at that tangential point it is little short of a miracle. It is only a question of days how long they will remain so. Professor THOMSON has also discovered a loss of the currents at other points, from causes doubtless of the same description. He holds out small hopes of remedy. There is to be a substitution of the heavy cable at either end, in order to save the leakages there may be near the shore, and the powerful instruments of Mr. HENLEY are to be brought into service. These changes failing, there is little encouragement left so far as the present enterprise is concerned. Our resource must be in another cable.

To this resource, we advance with good heart. The difficulties of the task will all have been overcome. The present cable, if a failure in practice, has not failed to mark all the dangers to be encountered; has furnished us with information of the sub-oceanic bed; has declared how much stronger and more stoutly sheathed must be its successor; has attested the excellence of the paying-out apparatus. We have now ample proof that a telegraph wire two thousand miles long, has, so long as it is entire, powers of speech fully adequate to the daily requirements of men and business; and that we have only to make sure of its integrity to insure its eloquence. These are prodigious steps in advance. One-half of the uncertainties and fears surrounding the first attempt are cleared away. It is found that capital can conquer the power of nature, even in a contest in the depths of the sea. That is the only point of real moment. The money will be forthcoming.

THE LOSS OF THE AUSTRIA—STATEMENTS OF THE RESCUED PASSENGERS.—The terrible disaster to the *Austria*—the most fearful, so far as the loss of human life is concerned, that has ever happened to an Ocean steamer—continues to engross the public sympathies. Ten of her rescued passengers arrived in this City yesterday, in the steamer *Prince Albert*, from Halifax, and we publish this morning a great many additional particulars of the calamity, gathered from the lips of these fortunate men. Among them is Professor GLAUDENSKLEE, of the Free Academy, whose statement of the disaster does not materially differ from that of Mr. BREW. According to Professor GLAUDENSKLEE, the Captain of the *Austria* did not conduct himself in that discreditable manner which some of our cotemporaries have laid to his charge. He exerted himself to get out the boats and preserve something like order among the distracted passengers, but order was impossible under such terrific circumstances; with the flames driving the doomed wretches into the sea, it was impossible for one human being to exercise any control over another. The fire was caused by a piece of inconceivable stupidity on the part of the boatswain of the ship, and the flames spread with such rapidity that all human effort and foresight were baffled. It is only wonderful that so many escaped as did. We have had too many fearful accounts of disaster by fire on our lakes and rivers to wonder at the consternation and confusion which must inevitably follow on an alarm of fire being given among a crowd of passengers on shipboard. One of the most terrible disasters of the kind was that which occurred on board the *Henry Clay*, on the Hudson, when the steamer was within a few feet of the shore. If so great a loss of life could happen under such circumstances, what wonder that the sacrifice of lives should be so great on a ship at sea. It is useless to speculate on the possibility of saving more lives in the case of the *Austria*, but that heart-sickening calamity may be made useful in awakening all parties concerned to the importance of devising means for the prevention of similar occurrences. If one-half the pains were expended to render the wood-work of our Ocean steamers fire-proof that has been bestowed upon their ornamentation, they might be rendered infinitely safer than they are now, and not a whit less comfortable. We understand that the practice of fumigating passenger-ships after the manner that was done on board the *Austria*, to compel the passengers to leave their berths and go on deck, by thrusting a hot iron into a tar-bucket, has been very common; and it is remarkable that no disaster has occurred in consequence until now. The practice should be abandoned at once, and some less dangerous means should be made use of to effect the same purpose.

By the *Arabia*, which arrived last evening, we have intelligence of an accident happening to the *Hammonia*, the immediate successor of the *Austria* in the same line, from an explosion of her magazine, which compelled her, after leaving Hamburg, to return to port. She would be detained in consequence several days. The *Borussia*, of the same line, once came near foundering at sea from springing aleak, and the *Saxonia* ran down one of our pilot boats, the *Jacob A. Westervelt*, by which two or three lives were lost.

REPORT OF A DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE.—Yesterday's Washington *Union* contains a letter from the interior of this State, written by a delegate to the recent Democratic Convention at Syracuse, who claims to have taken "an active part in its proceedings." He sends to headquarters a rose-colored picture of political affairs generally. But his special point is, to set the mind of the Administration right about DOUGLAS. It would seem that some malicious persons had poisoned the ear of the President with "insinuations" that the Convention was altogether too favorable to the Little Giant. The *Union's* "interior" correspondent pronounces this a calumny. A large portion of the delegates, he says, were like Mr. BUCHANAN himself—old men, and not likely to run after giants. On the contrary, they would have voted down a Douglas resolution had such been offered. There is, he avers, "a very good feeling toward him (BUCHANAN) in the party generally," though it is admitted he made mistakes in the dispensation of patronage, which mistakes, the writer consolingly remarks, were fewer than those of PIERCE. In conclusion, he promises an Administration gain in the Congressional delegation, and gives it as his "opinion" that the Democratic State ticket will be elected.

With this news, as a whole, the *Union* is satisfied, but more particularly with the part unfavorable to DOUGLAS, though, in point of fact, there is less truth in that than in any other portion. But the troublesome Illinois Senator is a shocking eyesore to our venerable Chief Magistrate, and the rumor that the party in New-York were partial to him required contradiction.

ARKANSAS FOR DOUGLAS.—Our special dispatch from Washington announces the arrival in that city of the Hon. ALBERT RUST, from Arkansas, with the intelligence that the Democracy of that intensely Democratic State side almost unanimously with DOUGLAS on his present war with BUCHANAN. Mr. RUST is a prominent Democratic politician, and was one of the two Representatives from Arkansas in the Thirty-fourth Congress.

The President can hardly view, without alarm, the extent of the Douglas disaffection. That it should exist at the North is not surprising, but its prevalence in the Slave States is a calamity which the Administration could not have apprehended. DOUGLAS is likely to prove the wedge that shall split the National Democracy in twain. Though the contest he is waging against power and patronage is unequal, he is, nevertheless, not without countervailing advantages. He may have a future, while BUCHANAN cannot. Even if victorious, the President's sun goes down with the close of his term, while that of DOUGLAS may yet reach the zenith, though defeat should overwhelm him now. The rising statesman can rally troops of friends, while even the rewards of power scarcely suffice to secure allegiance to the decayed functionary whose years have numbered three score and ten.

POLITICAL.—In a card, which we publish this morning, Mr. ABRAM WAKEMAN declines the nomination for Congress, tendered him by the Republican Convention for the Eighth District, held on Friday last. He states that his reason is the nature of his professional engagements, which precludes his undertaking the duties of a member of Congress. The Eighth District consists of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of this City. It was represented in the late Congress by Mr. WAKEMAN. Mr. HORACE F. CLARK is the present member, and is likely to be supported for reëlection by the Republicans, on account of his opposition to the Lecompton policy of the Administration.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROSSINI'S "William Tell" was played here last evening for the second time. It was an excellent performance, and fully satisfied a large audience. Signor STEFFANI has recovered from his recent indisposition, and sang with his usual fire. The Fisherman's song in the first act was very neatly and artistically rendered by Signor GUIDI—a magnificent improvement on the gentleman who essayed it on Friday last.

It will be seen by a card published elsewhere, that the management has determined to give the "other opera" the full benefit of its recent reduction in prices. For the remainder of the week the prices will be at the uniform rate of 50 cents, and in addition to this an unusually attractive bill is arranged for each evening—including the services of the RONZANI ballet troupe. To-night "Rigoletto" and "William Tell."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—DONIZETTI'S "Lucrezia Borgia," with Mme. GAZZANIGA as the heroine, will be played here to-night.

OPERATIC.—Mr. ULLMAN has received the contract with JOHANNA WAGNER, and with the new tenor Signor TAMARO, thus completing two of his most important engagements.

DODWORTH'S ROOM.—Little ELLA, a remarkable child, only three and a half years old, who is described as a reader of astonishing intelligence, gives an entertainment here to-night, assisted by her teacher, Mr. J B. BROWN.

THE AUTHENTIC STORY OF THE COMET—ITS GROWING BRIGHTNESS.—Mr. W. C. BOND writes of the comet from his telescopic perch in Cambridge Observatory:

DONATI'S comet will, in a few days, appear to increase rapidly in size and brilliancy. *It will be nearest the earth on the 9th of October, at which time its brilliancy will be nearly three times as great as on the 23d of September*, and its distance from us about fifty-two millions of miles.

According to Mr. HALL'S computation, the tail of this comet, on the 23d inst., extended to the length of fifteen millions of miles. The nucleus will be near the bright star Arcturus, Oct. 5th, and nearest the earth's orbit on the 20th.

Some confusion seems to prevail in regard to there being two comets, similar in appearance, now visible to the naked eye, but such is not the case. DONATI'S, which is seen in the northwest after sunset, is the same which has been seen in the northeast before sunrise in the morning. This is owing to the considerable northern declination of the comet, with a right ascension differing but little from that of the sun. I mention this because I have had several letters from different parts of the country, making the inquiry whether there are two comets now to be seen by the naked eye.

ENCKE'S comet is barely visible to the naked eye. TUTTLE'S third comet of 1858, can now be seen only with the assistance of a telescope. W. C. BOND.

HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY, Sept. 25.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.

Machinery Department.

The Fair has been open a week at the Palace, and is at last in good condition for a view. Allowance must always be made for the slow movements of great bodies, for they are proverbially tardy, and the dilatoriness of exhibitors must be taken into account when the Fairs of the American Institute are opened; so that one week is always a fair average of time to be given up to the work of preparation, all of which should have been done before the public were invited to pay their annual visitation. That period having elapsed, the Fair is to-day in presentable condition. The buzz of the saws and the rasping of the jack-planes has died away, and the departments of the exhibition may be examined with safety, not to say comfort.

The contributions are not superior to those of last year, save in the department of Machinery, in which there are some novelties and a general excellence. The inevitable daubs still deface the Picture Gallery, scarcely one in ten of all the hundreds of specimens on exhibition being fit for the places they occupy. The customary plethora of little knick-knacks congests the galleries of the Palace; the perfumeries are allotted more space than is given the useful handicraft; the sewing-machines stand thick as leaves in all the available corners; the milliners make their usual display of finery; the confectioners continue to peddle penny-worths, and the coverlids of patch-work are perennial. The Managers make a mistake in admitting so much that is trashy, unworthy of the Exhibition, and fit only for the counters of the shop-men who are the owners of the petty articles that take rank in the Institute's premium-list among the new inventions and the useful discoveries.

The machines in operation are altogether the most satisfactory portion of this Fair. The east nave is again devoted to this department, the gearing remaining as it was last year. The motive-power is furnished by two steam-engines, one manufactured at Newark, N. J., and one at Medford, Mass. The latter is a superb piece of workmanship, perfect in its operation and elegant in its construction; its power is 35 horse.

Certain improved knitting machines, not before exhibited here, attract great attention. They stand in an inclosure to the right of the east nave. Although not absolutely novel in construction, these machines combine so many important mechanical operations, and are worked with so small an outlay of manual labor, that they merit a careful examination. The patent, bearing date in 1849, is held by the Messrs. AIKEN, of Franklin, N. H., and the machines have been for some time in use in the Eastern States, and at Cohoes, up the Hudson. The method of operation is very simple, but effective. There is a circular opening in the centre of an iron disc, within which ply a series of needles working in conbination with steel hooks; the office of the hooks being to hold the threads which pass into the machine from the yarn-bobbins. There is one machine for making drawers, which has five feeders and a stop-motion to each feeder, the stop putting an end to the motion at the instant of a break in the thread or a displacement of the yarn on the bobbin. The family machines are turned by a small crank, producing fine work. The visitor will be gratified by an examination of these curious applications of mechanical ingenuity. The amount of saving in the expenditure of hand-labor is said to be equivalent to three-fourths, or even more. One operative attends eight machines.

A direct-acting fan-blower, designed for all uses where blast or draft is required, is another ingenious application of a simple principle. It is in the form of a horizontal metallic cone, with a curved pipe, and the force of the current expelled at the orifice is Borean. This, too, is a Yankee invention, coming from Worcester, Mass. The East seems to hold the monopoly this year in ingenious mechanism.

A reel-oven is on exhibition in the south nave, driven by a steam-engine. It is said to combine several novel applications of machine-power, and bakes in a hurry.

A portable steam-engine, for agricultural purposes, is mounted on wheels, and is stuck into a remote corner of the Machine Arcade, where it attracts less attention than it is entitled to receive. It is contrived so as to be drawn by a team of horses.

A new turning-machine for cutting curved surfaces, is worthy of inspection. It stands near the knitting-machines. A planing-machine in that neighborhood was silent yesterday, but is a fine piece of workmanship. There are several other machines, which are deserving of especial mention, but, as they were not in running order yesterday, it is proper to wait until the steam is on, and then to speak of them.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following dispatch has been received by the honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in this City:

CYRUS STATION, (Trinity Bay,) Sept. 28.

To Peter Cooper, Esq., (for the Directors,) New-York:

Nothing was done yesterday with Valentia.

The electrical indications continue without change since my dispatch of Saturday. DE SAUTY.

The following dispatch was received yesterday:

TRINITY BAY, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

To Peter Cooper, Esq., (for the Directors,) New-York:

There were no signals received from Valentia yesday. The electrical indications remain the same as before noted. DE SAUTY.

City Items.

THE NEW "BRICK CHURCH."—Dr. SPRING'S church, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, is so nearly completed as probably to be ready for occupancy by the 1st of November. The organ is being made by FERRIS. The steeple will be finished this week, when the cap-stone, weighing 2,500 pounds, will be put in its place. The whole will be surmounted by a gilt vane and ball. Although it is 250 feet high, the work is of such substantial masonry that it has not settled 1-16th of an inch. The edifice will be lighted by one large gilt chandelier of 100 lights. There are 146 pews, capable of seating 1,200 persons. Scagliola columns, arrayed behind the pulpit, support a cove ceiling, in the centre of which is placed the old tablet, renovated and gilded,—inscribed "Holiness to the Lord." The entrance, front vestibules and hall are all laid with marble; and the stairs are of solid oak, of easy ascent. Several rooms are provided for the minister, committees, &c., also an iron safe for the sacred vessels. The lecture-room is in the rear, having its entrance from Thirty-seventh-street, with school-rooms above it. The old bell has been retained for the new steeple. SPERRY has been employed to put in the steeple a clock, with an illuminated glass dial, and the works so arranged as to *light and extinguish the gas* without superintendence. The cost of this church will be about $140,000, exclusive of the land.

EXPENSE OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE CELEBRATION.—Bills for expenses incurred in the Municipal celebration on the 1st of September, in commemoration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, begin to pour in thick and fast, yesterday being announced as the day to receive the bills. The leading item of expenditure is the grand dinner given at the Metropolitan Hotel, each guest being charged $10 per head. The livery bills for carriages driven in the procession, present a mammoth array of charges, nearly as long as the procession itself. It is estimated that the total expense will not fall much short of $20,000. The Special Committee to whom was intrusted the management of the matter, will meet, on Saturday, and pass upon the various bills. It is not unlikely that some of the charges will be cut down, but in estimating the aggregate expense at the figure named, full allowance is made for the possible reduction.

OLD WHIGS INDORSE LORENZO BURROWS FOR GOVERNOR.—The "Old-Line Whig" General Committee held an adjourned meeting at their head-quarters, on Monday evening. They also met in County Convention to nominate candidates for Sheriff, County Clerk and four Coroners. They indorsed the American nomination of LORENZO BURROWS for Governor, and appointed a Committee of five, consisting of E. H. Brown, Benj. D. Quigg, David Webb, H. T. Jollie, and James D. Cowenhoven, to report on the balance of State nominations. The nomination of County officers was postponed until Wednesday evening, Oct. 6.

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—A Council, consisting of delegates from all the Baptist Churches in this City and vicinity, meets this afternoon at 3 o'clock to recognize the Mount Olivet Baptist Church at their Hall, No. 689 Sixth-avenue, opposite the Crystal Palace. This interest was commenced in May last. It has been constantly increasing under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. HALMAN. Eleven have been baptized recently, and the membership now numbers upwards of 70. The Sunday School is also in a flourishing condition, having over 200 scholars. Arrangements are in progress for the speedy erection of a house of worship.

A STORE FLOOR GIVING WAY.—About 11 o'clock Tuesday evening the first floor of No. 249 Water-street, occupied by Messrs. VANDERVOORT, DICKINSON & Co. as a lead, sheet-iron and tin warehouse, suddenly gave way, carrying into the cellar some five thousand boxes of tin plates. Fortunately there was no one in the building, and no one injured; neither was any damage done to the walls and the upper stories. The clerks of the store were busy till 8 o'clock in the evening storing the boxes of tin-plate on the first floor.

The Lecture on Love by Captain de Riviere—Arrest of the Gallant Zouave and his Lecture Postponed.

Captain HENRI DE RIVIERE, as is well known, was announced to deliver a lecture, last evening, at Hope Chapel, on "Love." Huge placards proclaiming the delivery of the lecture had been posted conspicuously throughout the City—advertisements declaratory of the lecture had been published profusely in the newspapers—the lamps fronting Hope Chapel were lighted at the appointed hour—scores of eager people hurried to the place to get a glimpse of the Captain and to hear what he might have to say upon that mysterious, unfathomable and world-wide passion—Love. Captain DE RIVIERE, with soldierly promptness, appeared at the appointed moment, and expectation was on tiptoe. The Captain stepped into the vestibule of the Chapel, and was greeted with smiles and nods from some of his attached friends, who had preceded him, which he returned with a complaisant bow. He had advanced but a few steps when he received a sudden tap on the shoulder, followed by that laconic but unpleasantly potent utterance, "You are my prisoner." Capt. DE R. turned around, and unmistakably enough four officers were on hand, and in the hands of one was a warrant for his arrest. The warrant the Captain read, and it ran on after the following style:

Whereas complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned, one of the Police Justices in and for the City of New-York, by Lewis S. Grant, that on and about the 7th day of September, A. D. 1858, at the City of New-York, one —— de Riviere did send to complainant a message intended to be a challenge to fight a duel with a deadly weapon, and that one Bosquet and de Klebe did then and there knowingly deliver said message, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, we therefore command &c.

JAMES H. WELSH, Police Justice.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of September, 1858.

Here was a fix for the Captain. The legal mandate must be obeyed. The Captain obeyed it. Accompanied by some half-dozen friends, he went with the officers to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. The officers told Sergeant UPTON in command of the arrest of the prisoner.

Sergeant UPTON—Lock him up in a cell below.

Captain DE RIVIERE (fumbling)—It is all persecution. Can I send for counsel and bail?

Sergeant UPTON (fiercely)—I have nothing to do with that—I must treat you as my prisoner.

Friends of DE RIVIERE (simultaneously)—That will never do.

The discussion upon this important point was continued for some time. One of the friends slipped away meantime, and the reason of his sudden departure soon became evident in his return in a few minutes, Recorder BARNARD bearing him company. The Recorder immediately opened Court.

RECORDER BARNARD—Which is Capt. DE RIVIERE?

CAPT. DE RIVIERE—I am that unfortunate individual.

RECORDER BARNARD—I have read the complaint. You are charged with sending a challenge to fight a duel. I shall require $2,00 bail for your appearance to answer the charge.

Capt. DE R.—I have bail.

A gentleman stepped forward, gave the required bail, and Capt. DE R. was set free. The Captain lit a cigar and walked away, his friends going with him. A notice appeared shortly on the door of Hope Chapel, announcing the unavoidable postponement of the lecture, and that it would be delivered on Friday evening.

Personal.

Parson BROWNLOW is much more spicy through the columns of his Knoxville *Whig* than he is on the rostrum. A letter, written home during the progress of the debate in Philadelphia, gives his views of his antagonist, Mr. PAYNE. Hear the Parson:

"Mr. PAYNE is staying at the same hotel I do—the American. He is a small, heavy built man, about 36 years of age, and wears a ruffian-like pair of whiskers. He is not a pretty speaker, by any means, and has rather a feeble voice, which he strains very much in speaking. His gestures are awkward, rapid and violent, and are alike in season and out of season, agreeing exactly with the applause of the negroes and white ruffians who clap for him. He is a man of only moderate talents, and ordinary learning. He is bitter, unscrupulous, and unmitigated in his abuse of the South, and is familiar with the slang dictionary of Abolitionism. He has been in my room frequently, but I have never been to his. He is a kind of man who will board in the upper story of a hotel, and do without gas light where board is *cheap*. He makes the acquaintance of free negroes, and low-down Abolitionists, with great facility; and I as often see him in conversation with negroes as white men. GERRIT SMITH, who is worth two millions, is said to have a *bill-of-sale* of the man, and I presume defrays his expenses while he labors in the 'cause of human liberty.'"

Captain TOWNSEND, the slaver captain whose *Echo* was taken away from him, gets a "first-rate notice" in the Boston *Post:*

"Captain TOWNSEND is far from looking the hardened villain one would naturally suppose him to be from his connection with this case. On the contrary, his personal appearance is such that SYLVANUS COBB or any other 'blood and thunder' writer could readily describe in some silly story in such glowing colors as to make a score of silly women 'fall in love' with him. He appeared in Court dressed in the 'latest style,' and with 'each particular hair' on his head in its proper place. He has a lengthy beard and a moustache of a very fine texture, and his features are prepossessing; his hands were encased in pink colored kids, and he occasionally busied himself in taking notes of the testimony; he seemed at times

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall street and Astor House.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Patents have been issued to OWEN G. WARREN and SAMUEL SAMUELS, both of New-York, each for an improvement in the method of laying submarine telegraph cables. The patent has been reissued for HOUSE'S Improvement of a Magnetic Printing Telegraph.

Col. Forney's Address in Reply to the Assaults of the Administration Organ.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

In to-morrow's *Press* will appear an address of some eight columns, of Mr. FORNEY'S, in vindication of the principle of popular sovereignty, and in reply to the assaults of the Lecompton organs. He intended to deliver the address at a public meeting, but the multiplicity of his duties has rendered it impossible. He commences by reviewing the part he took at Tarrytown, and the causes which induced him to make the speech he did there. He then alludes to the statement of the *Union*, denying the conversation he is represented to have had with the President. He says: "Not only did the conversation take place, but many things that were said were omitted in the Tarrytown speech. Among other things, the President said: 'If you, WALKER and DOUGLAS will unite in support of my Kansas policy, the people of Kansas will vote for it at the election on the 21st of December. I know that you have the strong side of this question, and that you can carry off the people; but I appeal to you to stand with me, because, if I don't adhere to my policy, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi will probably secede from the Union.'

A few days after this interview, a friend from Southern New-York visited me (FORNEY) at Philadelphia, saying that the President had desired him to assure me that the President intended to make his Kansas policy a test upon the party, and that no man would be tolerated by the Administration who did not approve and support it." Regarding the *Union's* assertions that his (FORNEY'S) statement of the Cabinet meeting is false, Mr. FORNEY says that the report of the conversation between WALKER and the Cabinet was communicated and described by Col. SIMEON M. JOHNSON, one of the editors of the *Union*. Mr. FORNEY then alludes to the attack of the New-York *Herald* upon him, applying terms to the editor of that paper not at all complimentary to him. He next quoted from several articles that had appeared in the *Herald* during the Presidential campaign, saying that Mr. BUCHANAN once said to him, with much excitement, "Why am I so traduced and pursued by this infamous knave? Have I no friends who will visit New-York and punish him as he deserves? His ears should be taken off in the public streets." Subsequent to the election, when he (FORNEY) had published a caustic article about Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BUCHANAN regretted the publication, saying' "I desire that Mr. BENNETT shall support my Administration." Mr. FORNEY then reviews the political condition of the *Union*, claiming that all the Democratic victories at the North have been Anti-Lecompton, and concludes by predicting the complete overthrow of the President's rule in the coming election in this State.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic ratification meeting was held here this evening. The speakers were Judge PARKER, LYMAN TREMAIN, CONRAD SWACKHAMER and others.

Resolutions were reported by JOHN K. PORTER, embracing the following:

Resolved, That the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN has justified, by its wisdom, its patriotism and its fidelity to the principles upon which it was elected, the most sanguine hopes of the nation. It has put an end to sectionalism, and dissipated the plots of the enemies of our Union. It has reanimated the hopes and reinvigorated the energies of the Democracy every where; while it has, at the same time, by its foreign diplomacy, terminated the unjust pretensions of the British Government, as manifested in the assumption of a right of search, and vindicated our flag upon the high seas.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the project awhile ago openly espoused by the leaders of the Republican Party, and still half concealed, to sell the Canals of the State to an irresponsible and soulless corporation; that we are in favor of the speediest completion of these great works, and of devoting them, by the perpetual guaranty of the State, to the uses of the people, under such an administration as, at the lowest rate of tolls, shall gradually but effectually extinguish the debt upon them.

The resolutions also condemn the registry law and naturalization-extension planks in the Republican platform.

Congressional Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Dr. D. K. SHOEMAKER, of Carbon County, is the People's candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District.

Great Parade of Firemen at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The firemen's parade and trial will be a splendid affair. The city is already crowded with companies. Several fire engines with companies numbering from sixty to eighty men, are up from New-York. There are in all some sixty or seventy foreign companies in this city, averaging fifty men. The parade commences at 1 o'clock, and the streets are now blocked with handsomely-decorated machines, and are gay with red shirts. Dodworth's Band with Pacific Engine Company, of New-York, attracts great attention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 29—P. M.

The parade, to-day, passed off with brilliant success. The following New-York companies were in the procession:

Lexington Engine Company, No. 7, with 60 men.
Chatham Engine Company, No. 15, with 60 men.
Union Engine Company, No. 18, with 64 men.
Eagle Hook and Ladder Company, No. 4, with 60 men.
Pacific Engine Company, No. 28, with 71 men.
Adriatic Engine Company, No. 31, with 74 men.
Columbus Engine Company, No. 35, with 50 men.
Mutual Engine Company, No. 51, with 45 men.

The Adriatic Company, No. 31, has a splendid body of men, and it is thought will be a hard competitor for the prize to-morrow.

The following Brooklyn companies also joined in the parade:

Washington Engine Company, No. 1, 55 men.
Marion Hose Company, 28 men.
Franklin Engine Company, No. 3, 75 men.
United States Engine Company, No. 5, 75 men.
Engine Company No. 6, of Detroit, has a very fine company and a new engine.
Washington Engine Company No. 5, of Buffalo, is also a splendid company, and will prove dangerous in to-morrow's contest.

There are forty-eight foreign companies now in the city, and five to ten more are expected to-night.

War Declared Against Texas by Indians, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Galveston papers of the 21st inst. are received *via* New-Orleans. They state that the Northern Camanches, Kiowas and a part of the Apaches, numbering fourteen Indian bands in all, have declared war against Texas.

A German boy, 15 years old, lately in the employ o the San Antonio Post-Office, had been arrested withf $50,000 or $60,000 in drafts, bank stock, lottery tickets, &c., of which he had robbed letters. It was his intention to return to Germany with his plunder.

Destructive Fire Near Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 28.

McGRUDDER'S extensive flour mill, near this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $25,000, which is insured in this city and in New-York.

[The above dispatch was placed in the Washington office of the House Line Tuesday forenoon, but owing to the carelessness of the operators at Philadelphia it was not forwarded to us.—REP.]

The Case of Rodgers Decided by the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

In the case of the People *vs.* JAMES RODGERS, the judgment of the Supreme Court is reversed, his conviction affirmed, and the case remitted to the Supreme Court, with directions to have sentence executed.

The Horse Fair at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The Horse Fair opened here to-day. A trotting match took place on the course for a purse of $100; two-mile heats, best two in three, between *Belle of Saratoga* and MILLER'S *Damsel*. The latter won. Time 5:14.

The Fair will continue until Saturday, when the sale of horses will take place. It is largely attended, and everything is going off finely. About four thousand people were present to-day.

Opening of the Fair at Toronto, C. W.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The Provincial Fair was formally opened at noon to-day by Sir EDMUND HEAD, in the Crystal Palace, erected for the purpose. The number of entries are larger than for any previous year, and the exhibition generally is far ahead of previous ones. Lord NAPIER, who was to officiate at the opening, telegraphed at the last moment, saying it was impossible for him to come. The city is full of people; the weather is fine.

Five Lives Lost by Collision with a Bridge.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The steamer *Fanny Harrick* struck the Railroad Bridge near the Island, at 8 o'clock last evening, as it was coming through, and two of the deck hands were lost. Shortly after, a raft struck the same place and three lives were lost.

Trial of a Dentist for Rape.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The trial of Dr. WEBSTER, dentist, charged with committing a rape on a patient under the influence of chloroform, took place yesterday. A verdict of not guilty on the capital charge, but guilty of an attempt, was rendered. A new trial was moved.

Homicide.

CHATEAUQUE, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 29.

WM. CANTWELL, of Russelltown, C. E, stabbed Mr. WALKER, his brother-in-law, last evening while abusing his wife. WALKER will die. CANTWELL has been arrested.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were sixty-eight.

Mortality of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

The deaths in this city for the week ending on Monday were 35, of which 9 were from yellow fever. The deaths to-day were 8, of which 2 were from fever.

Railroad Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

JOSHUA HOSMER, JR, was instantly killed by falling between the engine and freight car, last evening, on the Vermont Railroad, near Baldwinville.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$33,010,100
Loans and Discounts	56,400,000
Specie	8,378,600
Amount due from other Banks	6,566,000
Amount due to other Banks	7,728,800
Deposits	21,003,600
Circulation	6,155,000

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Fashion Handicap.

Prominent in the programme of races over the Fashion Course yesterday, was a Handicap sweepstakes, 2½ miles heat; $100 subscription, $75 forfeit, $25 declaration, with a plate valued at $1,000, added by the proprietor. As it was the first announcement of a general handicap to be run in this country, the regular patrons of the turf attached great importance to it, and there was consequently an unusual interest manifested by them. The distinctive features in the attendance as differing from that of Monday last, was the presence of a much larger number of turf-men, while the aggregate attendance was not near so large as on that occasion. Previous to the call for the first race there were gatherings of betting men in the vicinity of the stables, but the betting was not heavy.

The race advertised to take place first was a sweepstakes for three-year olds, two mile heats; $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $300 added—closed with four nominations. But only one horse (*Goldleaf*) answered the call, and, of course received the forfeit. On any other occasion such a result would have occasioned some strong expressions of disappointment, but as all were anxious for the handicap, there was very little grumbling. As the time approached there was a general inquiry as to how many horses would run. Sixteen nominations were advertised, and of them, six appeared, as follows:

	Age.	Ap'te Wt	H'p Allow. Wt.	ance.
Wm. H. Gibbons' ch. h. The Czar, by Tally-ho, out of Andrewetta by Andrew	5	114	100	14
A. Kerwin's b. g. M. D., (formerly Mat Spangler,) by Tally-ho, out of Seven-up by Imp. Chateau Margaux	5	111	100	11
Chas. S. Lloyd's ch. h. Charley Ball, by Wagner, out of Magnolia by Imp. Glencoe	7	126	110	16
Thomas & Thomas W. Doswell's b. c. Slasher, by Childe Harold, out of Sarah Washington by Zinganee	3	104	102	2
R. H. Dickinson's b. h. Don Juan, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Darkness by Wagner	5	114	106	8
Also, ch. c. Gov. Wickliffe, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp. Barefoot	4	104	98	6

The weights as fixed, with all the nominations considered, ranged from 111 pounds down to 90 pounds, *Nicholas I.* being at top weight, *Alamode* and *Mary Eveline* the lowest.

Don Juan was the favorite against the field. *Slasher* had a few friends who staked small sums on his success. The others were hardly named as having any prospect of winning.

At 2½ o'clock they were at the half-mile gate, and after a false start or two they succeeded in getting off well together, *Don Juan* leading and whisking the flies off *Slasher's* nose with his tail. The rest ranged behind some lengths apart. As soon as it was known at the stands that they were off, there was a struggle for favorable positions, and a general lack of information as to which horse was leading, which next and which behind. But they were soon well in sight and passed the Judges' stand handsomely in the following order: *Don Juan* first; *Slasher* second; *M. D.* third; *Czar* fourth; *Charley Ball* fifth, and *Wickliffe* bringing up the rear—a position which he held throughout the race. There was no change of position except that *Charley Ball* exchanged with the *Czar*, during the first mile, and with *M. D.* when coming home. *Don Juan* won the race handsomely in 4:36¾; with *Slasher* about two lengths behind, and the others following him closely. The time was much shorter than has been made in England for the Goodwood Cup. The Goodwood Handicap, last year, was run in 5:03; and the year before, in 5:16. But the difference in the courses—the English ground being uneven, and the Fashion perfectly level, renders it almost impossible to calculate well the relative powers of the horses running on them by the time made. The race gave general satisfaction, and the success of the first Fashion Handicap will probably induce the proprietor of the course, and the owners of good horses, to make the American public more familiar with what yesterday was a noveity.

After the Handicap there was a race for a $200 purse, mile heats, for which *Parachute*, *Alamode* and LOYD'S b. f. appeared. It was won easily by *Parachute* in two heats.

RECAPITULATION.

Sweepstakes for three-year old, two mile heats.
Gold Leaf received forfeits.

Fashion Handicap Sweepstakes, 2½ mile heat, $100 subscription, $75 forfeit, $25 declaration; with a plate by the proprietor valued at $1,000.

Don Juan	1	1	1
Slasher	2	2	2
M. D	3	3	4
Charley Ball	5	4	3
Czar	4	5	5
Wickliffe	6	6	6

On Friday, purse $1,000, four mile heats. Same day, purse $500, two mile heats.

The Fall Regatta for 1858.

The Fall Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will commence this morning, at 11 o'clock, under the direction of the Regatta Committee. There will be a prize valued at $50 for each class of yachts, given by the Club, besides which subscription prices will be contended for.

A flag-boat will be moored abreast of Buoy No. 20, off Owl's Head, Long Island, on the west side of which the Yachts will anchor.

The Yachts will pass around the Buoy of the southwest Spit, turning it from the north and west; thence around the Light-ship, turning it from the south and west.

Returning, they will pass the Buoy of the Southwest Spit, turning it from the south and east; thence to a stake-boat off Buoy No. 15, on the west bank, off Staten Island shore.

In going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz., Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward.

The entries for the Regatta closed at the office of the Secretary, N. BLOODGOOD, Esq., No. 4 Pine-street, at 11 o'clock this morning, when the following sixteen yachts had been entered:

Yachts.	Owners.
Sloop *Victoria*	Henry Robertson.
Schooner *Zinga*	W. H. Thomas.
Schooner *Gipsey*	L. Spencer.
Sloop *Madgie*	R. F. Loper.
Sloop *Narragansett*	H. Bedlow.
Schooner *Restless*	G. W. Thatcher.
Sloop *Haswell*	C. H. Malloy.
Sloop *Mannering*	C. M. Cromwell.
Sloop *Irene*	L. B. Browne.
Sloop *Scud*	W. Stevenson.
Schooner *Favorita*	A. C. Kingsland.
Schooner *Julia*	N. B. Palmer.
Sloop *Rebecca*	J. G. Bennett, Jr.
Sloop *Margaret*	J. Simonson.
Sloop *Una*	W. B. Duncan.
Sloop *Fanny*	E. H. White.

Benicia Boy in the Ring.

The pugilistic friends of JOHN HEENAN—better known as the "Benicia Boy"—now in training for a fight with MORRISSEY for the championship of the "American ring," gave him a benefit at Mozart Hall, last evening. Several pugilists, known only to the frequenters of sparring exhibitions, amused and interested about six hundred congenial spirits, and the exhibition wound up with a quiet "set-to" between the Benicia Boy himself and his trainer, AARON JONES. There was apparently no effort for display, for with the exception of some good stopping, counter-hitting and getting away, there was nothing done that created extraordinary enthusiasm among the audience. The main object was to get a view of HEENAN, and in that all were gratified. His friends declared him to be in "prime condition."

Delinquencies in the Custom-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

My attention was recently called to an article in your paper respecting the New-York Custom-House, and I accordingly proceeded to inquire as regards the facts, and find as follows:

That certain affidavits were made and sent to Mr. COBB, charging

First—That a great discrepancy exists between the storekeepers' report of certain wrecked goods received and delivered and the books of the warehouse bureau, a decided balance appearing on the wrong side of the ledger, and that these goods have long since passed out of the custody of the Government without the payment of the duties chargeable thereon.

Second—That a prominent clerk connected with the Warehouse Bureau has extorted from various merchants money and goods, and has conducted himself in a manner inconsistent with his oath of office.

Third—That some of Uncle Sam's money has stuck to the fingers of a certain clerk, instead of being paid in to the cashier.

Fourth—That the Government, through the ignorance or dishonesty of a high official, has been swindled out of large sums of money due in the shape of half storage, &c., this same official being also cognizant of the delinquencies above named.

Mr. COBB sent these affidavits to Mr. SCHELL for investigation, and a Committee has been appointed by the Collector and JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Special Agent, to examine into the matter and report. There is a strong disposition evinced by the Committee to cover up the affair, but it must come to light, for there are those who have certain wrongs to redress who will not let it rest until the roguery, if there be any, is exposed.

The foregoing, I am informed, is but a tithe of the rascality which has been going on within the marble edifice situated at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets. T. P.

Letter from a Mechanic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: Will you tell me why it is a mechanic can never have a hearing before the public? What is there in their communications which prevents their voice being heard among the multitude of other complain s which reach the public ear? I am led to these remarks by the fact, that at this time there never was known such oppression on the part of capitalists and employers against them. Sir, I am no grumbler without cause, but when a man is working for starvation prices, and sees the profits of a business, a decent share of which he ought to have, one cannot but complain. Since the late disastrous business season, you must be aware that mechanics of all classes, more especially machinists, have been working at a large discount from their former pay. We are told every day, by the public Press, that business is reviving, trade is getting better, &c., &c., and we can see for ourselves that such is the fact. Is it, then, unreasonable for us to expect that, with the renewed confidence among employers, our compensation should return to its old standard? Our capital, Sir, is in our hands; our ventures and speculations confined to their use, and the returns they make are slow at the best. Why, then, are we denied and bullied if, like Oliver Twist, we dare ask for more.

In their pretty after-dinner speeches they are pleased to call us the bone and sinew of the land, and enlarge upon the dignity of labor. We are bone now, gentlemen; the sinew, however, will soon fail if you continue the short rations. It is a fact, Sir, that cannot be gainsayed, that employers are becoming more unreasonable in their compensation for labor than ever before, and should they not change their method of doing business, by paying a man what he fairly earns, we shall soon see the spectacle of our "noble mechanics" descending into the condition of the hewers of wood and drawers of water, in the crowded cities of the Continent.

ONE OF THEM.

St. Thomas—Venezuela.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. THOMAS, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

The English steamer *Buzzard* arrived from Laguayra yesterday, with intelligence of the blockade of Laguayra by the English steamer *Tartar* and a French steamer. The French Minister had left for Martinique, for reinforcements. Mr. BINGHAM, the English *Chargé d'Affaires*, is on board the *Tartar*. All Venezuelan ports are to be put under immediate blockade for national vessels, and the tenor of advices by the *Buzzard* is to the effect for the Admiral of the station to send vessels-of-war to Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo. Several small Venezuelan coasters have been taken. Mr. EAMES, our *Charge d'Affaires*, has most justly made a strong protest in behalf of the United States Government, and clearly demonstrates the assumption of power exercised by a powerful nation on a weaker one. Every particle of news as it comes will be sent to you.

From New-Mexico—The Navajo War.

From the Santa Fé Gazette, Aug. 28.

We learn from Major NICHOLS, Adjutant-General of the Department, that the latest dates received at his office from Fort Defiance are up to the 18th inst. No hostile movement has yet been made by the troops against the Navajos. At the earnest solicitation of ARMIJO, an influential chief, the commanding officer had given him ten days to raise his people and go in search of the murderer of Major BROOKS' negro.

In addition to F Company Mounted Riflemen, which passed into the Navajo country a short time since, the following named companies have been ordered in and to the river to be in readiness: C Company, Rifles, under Lieut. HOWLAND; H Company, Rifles, under Capt. LINDSAY; A Company, Rifles, under Capt. ELIOT; C Company Third Infantry, under Lieut. HILDT, and a company of guides and spies, under BLAS LUCERO, of Albuquerque.

Lieut. Col. DIXON S. MILES, Third Infantry, U. S. A., arrived in town during the week, *en route* for Fort Defiance, for which place he left on the morning of the 24th. He has been assigned to the command of the troops ordered into the Navajo country.

Major YOST, the Editor of the *Gazette*, had gone to Fort Defiance, whither he had been transferred as United States Indian Agent.

☞ **Gwynne & Day's**
BANK-NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS,
Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks. No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.

All persons residing in this City or Brooklyn, who wish to be served with the REGISTER, can have it left regularly at their places of business by sending their addresses to the proprietors.

PRICES TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Weekly.....$2 50 per annum.
Semi-Monthly.....$1 25 per annum.

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Weekly.....$2 00
Semi-Monthly.....1 00
Monthly.....50
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Fine Arts.**
WINTERHALTER'S CELEBRATED
FLORINDE,
With other fine pictures of French artists, such as C. L. Muller, Jsambert, Compte, Calix, L'enfant de Metz, Fichel, Beaume, &c., &c., now on exhibition. Admission 25 cents. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, (M. Knoedler, successor.)

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Best and Cheapest Single-Thread Sewing** Machine to be found in the market, wholesale and retail, at the office of the United States Self-Generating Gas Company, No. 11 Walker-st., New-York.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**
No More Vermin!!
Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs, Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants, and all other Vermin,
☞ BY CONTRACT. ☜
Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England, Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship-owners, manufacturers, brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
General Agent for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ **The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company**—No. 495 Broadway, sell the two best Machines in use—one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH,

a stitch that is well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be washed and ironed; the other is a new machine, making the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—or, *he Lock Stitch that is locked*—

This machine is a great improvement upon all previous Machines for family sewing.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

☞ **Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles,** and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.
Singer's Black Sewing Silk from $6 85 to $7 87½ per D.
Gurney's Black Sewing Silk from $7 35 to $8 13 per D.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Printing Ink,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
at
No. 24 Beekman-st.,
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JOHN G. LIGHTBODY
Is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of PRINTING INK, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat and railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.
N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink, also a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and other cities and towns in the United States.

☞ **Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe**
Is the only Safe in market which combines
BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES
WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.
These Safes have
LILLIE'S COMBINATION POWDER-PROOF LOCKS,
which cannot be picked.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

☞ **A Leader.**—CANTRELL was the first to introduce a neat, elegant and comfortable Gaiter for the Ladies at the low price of twelve shillings; he was the first Broadway dealer who sold first-class articles for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen at twenty-five per cent. less than the usual rates; he is the only dealer who conscientiously believes the first object in trade is to give satisfaction to the customer irrespective of profit, and his success proves that he has been right. His establishment is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. Ladies and gentlemen in want of anything in this line should deal with him.

☞ **Our Elegant Fall Stock**
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FRENCH CHINA, BRONZES,
VASES, PARIAN STATUARY, &c.,
Selected personally by Mr. HAUGHWOUT, while in Europe, is now daily arriving, and will be sold at extremely moderate prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Parties Furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's**
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN.
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Maine-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
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URNS, TRAYS, GOBLETS, &c., &c.
Designs furnished for presentations.
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NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE,
Only $25, and acknowledged to be equal, if not superior to the highest priced machines in capacity and durability. No. 447 Broadway.

☞ **To Lumber Dealers.**—Situation wanted by a man thoroughly familiar with all its details, buying, selling, keeping books, &c., with an experience of ten years in the city trade and a large acquaintance among consumers. To any party wishing to extend or commence a trade would prove a valuable auxiliary. Address M. L., Box No. 208, *Times* Office.

☞ **Bartholf's,**
BARTHOLF'S.
BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Principal office, No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,842 Post-Office.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ **Fancy Cutlery.**—A large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

ROWE—BARNES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Edward Lathrop, Mr. JOHN ROWE to Miss ALMIRA A. BARNES, both of this City.

BAILLIERE—SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 28, at Trinity Church, by the Right Rev. G. W. Doane, assisted by the Rev. Dr. E. Neville, HIPPOLYTE E. BAILLIERE, of New-York, and MARY D., only daughter of the late Hanford Smith, of Newark.

LUDLOW—GOODWIN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 28, by the Rev. Dr. Davidson, Mr. GEORGE C. LUDLOW to Miss MARY E., daughter of Robert M. Goodwin, Esq., of Savannah, Georgia.

MERSEREAU—RODGERS.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Ravaud K. Rodgers, D. D., WILLIAM S. MERSEREAU to FANNIE H., daughter of Capt. Wm. T. Rodgers, of Jersey City.

MILLER—RODGERS.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Ravaud K. Rodgers, D. D., CHARLES W. MILLER to RACHEL ROBINSON, daughter of Capt. Wm. T. Rodgers, of Jersey City.

SHAFFER—PELPHAM.—At Palenville, (town of Catskill,) Greene Co., N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 27, in the M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. W. Gorse, CALVIN SHAFFER, of New-York City, to ANNA P., youngest daughter of the late Cornelius Pelham, of the former place.

DIED.

GIMBREDE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 28, Mrs. MARIE GIMBREDE, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family, and of her son, J. N. Gimbrede, and those of her brother, J. F. E. Prudhomme, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, this day, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock.

MARNELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 28, JNO. MARNELL, aged 32 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 227 West 26th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock.

BENSEL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 28, after a short illness, HARRY, youngest son of William P. and Rebecca S. Bensel, aged 1 year, 7 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 56 Hammond-st.

STILES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, after a short illness, HARVEY W. STILES, aged 30 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SULLIVAN.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, at a few minutes past 11 o'clock A. M., BENJAMIN P. SULLIVAN, eldest son of Dr. J. C. Sullivan, aged 27 years, 9 months and 18 days.

His illness was very severe and somewhat protracted, but his death was a triumphant one, and his sufferings were a noble and happy example of Christian resignation and fortitude. A sleep in Jesus.

TOMPKINS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 29, AUGUSTUS, youngest son of G. W. B. and Eliza M. Tompkins, aged 18 days.

COOPER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, at his residence, No. 55 Beach-st., GEORGE V. COOPER.

His remains will be removed to Dutchess County, this day, (Thursday,) in the afternoon train, for interment.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., JOHN WILSON, son of John B. and Mary Wilson, aged 1 year, 8 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Colonnade-row, Smith-st.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

WAGENEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 27, GERRIT G. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Friday, Oct. 1, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

CARROLL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept 28, in the 30th year of her age, SARAH ELENOR, wife of Brockholst Livingston Carroll.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 379 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

SOUTHMAYD.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 28, CHARLES TROWBRIDGE, infant son of William S. and Harriet Southmayd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 86 Grand-st., Jersey City.

KEESE.—At "Edgewater," his residence in Cooperstown, on Monday, Sept. 27, THEODORE KEESE, for many years druggist in this City, in the 58th year of his age.

SMITH.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 26, at the residence of her son, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mrs. ANN M. SMITH, aged 59 years.

Her remains were interred at Bloomfield on Tuesday, 28th inst.

OWEN.—In London, on Sunday, Sept. 12, JAMES OWEN, of New-York, aged 45 years.

ATLANTIC
CABLE CHARMS.
Mounted in gold, $1 each.
Plated with gold, 50 cents each.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

"I AM IN HEAVEN."
Such was the joyful exclamation of a lady relieved by the Magnetic Salve of a distressing disease of four years. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by druggists.

ADVERTISING IN NEW-JERSEY.—S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., are Agents for the New-Jersey Newspapers, appointed by an Editorial Convention. To see papers and prices, call at their office.

WILLIAMSBURG FLOUR AND GRAIN BAG MANUFACTORY.—Depot No. 171 West-st. corner of Murray New-York.

GENUINE
ATLANTIC CABLE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 247 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
that they have secured a sufficient quantity
of the
ATLANTIC CABLE
to
supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir of this, the most remarkable event of the age, and so that it shall not be cumbersome, we have mounted it up to be worn as Charms or Watch Keys.
In Brass.....for 15 cents each
In Silver.....for 50 cents each
In Gold.....for $1 50 to $5 each
We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however, we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

THE OLD DOMINION
COFFEE-POT, and
THE OLD DOMINION
TEA-POT
Are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia,
and for sale at manufacturers' prices by E. P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.
Merchants visiting New-York should by all means lay in

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; she can cut and fit ladies' dresses, boys' and girls' clothes and all kinds of family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would like to wait on young ladies or travel with a family; can come highly recommended by the highest families. Call at No. 153 3d-av., near 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, one who understands all kinds of American and French cooking, baking, poultry, and also desserts. Is willing to take charge of a small hotel, or first-class boarding-house. No one need apply but those who want a good cook, and can afford good wages. Inquire at No. 314 Mott-st., a few doors from Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, or as seamstress and lady's maid; has no objections to light chamberwork, or to take care of grown-up children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's improved sewing machine; understands dressmaking. Can be seen on Thursday, at No. 87 Varick-st., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one, a Scotch Protestant, as cook; the other to do housework. No objections to go in the country; understand their business thoroughly. Apply at No. 214 West 26th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl with good City reference; no objections to travel; can tend an infant from its birth, and is quick at the needle. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, between Avenue A and 1st-av., room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and to do plain sewing; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. The best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Apply at No. 173 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children' clothes, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist with chamberwork; good City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 399 6th-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, STEADY, RESPECTable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to take care of a grown child; first-rate washer and ironer, or would travel with a lady; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 203 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOman a situation as infant's nurse or the care of young children. She thoroughly understands her business, having had 11 years' experience in this capacity. Best of City reference can be given. Apply at her present situation, No. 32 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker, and who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine; good reference given. Call at No. 212 14th-st., 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT GERman young woman, a situation as competent bread and pastry cook; understands her business perfectly; makes bread, cakes, jellies and preserves of all kinds; will be found careful and attentive; has the best of references. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; or chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; she also understands hair dressing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days, first floor, back room.

WANTED — BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and to do plain sewing; willing to travel to California or any other part; can take good care of children at sea; best of City reference; can be seen till engaged at No. 2 5th-st., threadneedle store, near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY GIRL, A SITuation. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would do chamberwork and waiting, or nursing; has the best of reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good cook; first-rate washer and ironer; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to light housework in a small family; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 103 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable and well recommend young woman; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer and baker; is clean and tidy in person, and keeps her kitchen in first-rate order. Apply at No. 121 East 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 53 6th-av., near Washington-place, in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls: one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the other as nurse and seamstress; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting in a small private family. Good reference will be given from her last place, where she still remains, No. 29 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 78 Bleeker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation, in a private family, as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; is a good plain seamstress. Can give the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a respectable family as cook, washer and ironer; will make herself agreeable; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 11th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an American widow lady without incumbrance; no objection to go into the country. The highest testimonials can be given as to character and ability. Address M. V. G., or call at No. 41 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress. Application can be made at No. 150 Henry-st., Brooklyn, where she is at present employed.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or as child's nurse and plain sewing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 59 Montgomery-st. for two days, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant, as chambermaid; would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, laundress or pastry-cook, and has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 182 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply at her employer's, No. 205 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, or to do fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 388 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 219 Elizabeth-st., front room, 1st floor, a few doors from Prince.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACTIVE and honest girl, highly recommended, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and waitress. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a small private family; good reference from her last place if required. Call at No. 90 Cannon-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing and assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given. Apply at No. 205 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, 3d floor, room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; good reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Call at No. 71 Charles-st., near 4th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a middle-aged woman; best of references given. Can be seen at No. 29 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress in a private family, in the City. Good City reference. Apply at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse. Can be seen at No. 61 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIenced young woman as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or to do housework and assist in washing and ironing; any of these situations she can fill to entire satisfaction; she can do up all kinds of fine washing, is a neat fine sewer, and particularly fond of children. Best of reference. Can be seen at No. 110 West 28th-st., southwest corner of 7th-av. Always willing to oblige, and wants a steady home.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation for herself and a chambermaid, in the City or country; one as cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soup; wages $8 to $10; the other as chambermaid and regular waitress. Call, for 3 days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, from the North of Ireland, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker and an excellent laundress; also, by a friend of hers, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both are willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; or would take a cook's place; is a good cook; first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City and country reference; call at No. 181 Elizabeth-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; thoroughly understands making bread and pastry; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or to do the general housework of a small private family; best of City reference given. Call, for three days, at No. 9 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do up-stairs work, or assist in general housework, in the City or country. Prefers a nice situation in the country in a private family. Can milk and make butter. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 199 West 24th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; CAN cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing-machine. Best City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 471 6th-av., in fancy store, between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART, WILLING AND WELLrecommended girl a situation as general housekeeper in a small family, or as chambermaid, if required; in fact it makes no difference what; she is a regular housekeeper. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children. Has the best City reference. Call, for two days if not engaged, at No. 3 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and laundress; understands her work perfectly; has the best of City references. Call at No. 79 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and do plain sewing, or the general housework of a small private family. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 68 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, who is a good cook and excellent baker; would assist with the washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 Waverley-place. No objections to Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an intelligent English woman, who has lived seven years in New-York, and can give unexceptionable references; no objections to go South. Call at Dr. Sims', No. 78 Madison-av., where she has lived for 2½ years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, WHO speaks the German and American languages perfectly, a situation as seamstress, and would be willing to take care of one or two grown-up children. Call at or address No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as a first-rate cook; understands all kinds of pastry. No objection to assist in the washing. The best of City references given. Apply at No. 2 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly. The best of City references given. Apply at No. 2 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av, for two days. Would be glad to hire together.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; one as cook; one as laundress. Also, by two nice colored women. Call at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman, as nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at No. 60 Lafayette-place, two doors from Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress; she understands dressmaking; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing, for a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as plain cook, or to do general housework; wishes to go into the country. Apply at No. 179 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Can come well-recommended. Apply at No. 107 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; would assist in the latter. Good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 271 6th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS. SITuations; one as experienced cook, the other as laundress; have good City references. Apply at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as waitress; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 214 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A COLORED GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 90 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND to assist in chamberwork. The best City reference given. Call at No. 8 Monroe-st.

EUROPE.—A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS fluently the German, French and English languages, and also some Italian, wishes to take the entire charge of one or two children in a family traveling in Europe. No salary required. Address S. E., 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CARE OF A child and sew, and to make herself generally useful to a lady who is boarding. None need apply except those who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 1 Albion-place, 4th-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A Protestant young woman as waitress; she must understand her business and bring good City references. Apply at No. 7 Washington-square.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS CLERK IN A RETAIL store in Jersey City. Address, giving age, references, and salary expected, Box No. 1,104 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, ONE who understands her business, and can wash and iron. Good reference required. Apply at No. 49 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO act as assistant porter. Apply, between 8 and 10 A. M., at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. The best of City reference required. Apply at No. 167 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FURNACE TINMEN. APPLY AT No. 235 Water-st. ROBERT Z. LIDDLE.

WANTED—A BRICKLAYER OR FURNACE FITter. Apply at No. 235 Water-st

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the undersigned, School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 7th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., between Oak and Cherry sts., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimates for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed: "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" and "Proposals for Painting;" and each estimate must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties.

The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ANDREW CUSACK,
OLIVER O'DONNELL,
DENNIS HOGAN,
EUGENE SHINE,
THOMAS FITZGERALD,
Building Committee of the IVth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Surveyor's Office, Hoboken, for building a Sewer in Washington-street, Hoboken, from a southerly line of Sixth-street to Newark-street, and thence easterly to the Hudson River, together with the necessary man holes, receiving basins, &c., according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, City Surveyor. The plans and specifications can be seen at the City Surveyor's office, on and after the 11th inst. Proposals will be received to Oct. 4 inst., inclusive, and will be opened in public in the Council Chamber on the evening of Oct. 4. The time for receiving the above proposals is extended to the 11th day of October, on the evening of which day they will be opened in presence of the public.

REMOVED.—DR. HOSACK HAS REMOVED TO No. 15 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable single young man—a Protestant—who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, has no objection to City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at this Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, employment. Understands the care of horses thoroughly, can do plain gardening, is a good milker. Wages not so much an object as a quiet and respectable home; has no objection to city or country. Satisfactory city reference from last employer. A few lines to J. M., Box No. 118, *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Englishman and wife, situations; he is a good coachman and groom, vegetable gardener or farmer; she is a good cook, washer and irioner; both understand farm work; willing to work and no objections to any part of the country. Have the best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man that understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses, in this country and the old country; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address L. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION. He understands his business in every department, with first-class references from places he has laid out and worked in this country. Address, for this week, P. J. M., at Mr. A. Reed's, florist, 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage. He is a skillful driver; also a good plain gardener, and can take care of cow and furnace, if required. Will make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by one who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches, and will make himself generally useful. Best City reference given. Can be heard of for three days for J. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS together in a private family; the man as first-rate waiter, the woman as professed cook; both understand their business perfectly and have no objection to the country. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 537 1st-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR would take the management of a farm; has long practice in Scotland and Ireland; or would go as a yard clerk or storekeeper; is a Protestant, and has testimonials from some of the first gentlemen in Dublin. Address, for two days, to No. 394 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable married man, with no family; understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address T. D., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable young man who understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address M. E., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS young German, as general servant; Brooklyn or Williamsburg preferred; understands the care of horses and gardening; would make himself generally useful; good reference given. Call at No. 207 Broome-st., near Norfolk, in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, A SITuation by a young man, who understands the care of horses and carriages well, and is a good driver; or would work in a store if wanted; has good reference as to sobriety and honesty. Address F. C. S., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man and wife, situations; the man as coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; his wife as cook, laundress and seamstress; understands baking, butter, &c.; will go to the country. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man; has had many years' experience in this country, and thoroughly understands his business; can give satisfactory reference; Address H.R., at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a man of sober and steady habits, and the very best of City reference given. Call at No. 56, or No. 146, 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., or 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man of sober and steady habits, who perfectly understands his business and will be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply or address C. K., at Waters' Saddlery, No. 840 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man who has lived seven years in his present situation; will be disengaged the 1st inst., and can come highly recommended. Address T. B., grocery, No. 872 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a wholesale grocery store; can write a good hand, and would be willing to make himself useful; has two years' reference from his last employer. Address M. K., Box 172 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; would make himself useful, if required. Good reference. Address G. R., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman; understands his business in all its branches. Many years' recommendation from London. A letter addressed COACHMAN, at this office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE hardware house, by a young man, having over five years' experience in the City Retail trade. Good reference. Address J. B., Box 1,979 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who understands his business, and has got good City references. Apply st ROGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who understands his business, and can be well recommended. Apply to S. HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A RESPECTAble man is desirous of obtaining a situation as trimmer in a Southern clothing establishment, or as salesman in a clothing store; he writes a good hand, and would be willing to render himself generally useful. Address H. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

SWISS FARMER.—A STOUT YOUNG SWISS, not afraid of any kind of work, wishes a situation. He understands farming in all its branches, and the management of horses. Address SWISS FARMER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

LAW CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ADmitted to the Bar, would like a situation as managing clerk in a lawyer's office. Satisfactory reference given. Address A. B., Box. No. 202 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A WIDOWER'S FAMILY, A YOUNG woman to take charge of the education of two little boys, and to keep their wardrobe in proper order. She must be of amiable disposition, a lover of children, and of prepossessing appearance. To the right kind of a person, a good home is offered. Address, appointing an interview, B. E. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN tuition is desirous of forming a reëngagement, as governess, in a private family. Her acquirements are Music, French, (acquired in Paris,) Drawing and Italian, with the usual branches of a well-grounded English education. The best of references. Terms moderate. No objection to South or West. Address Y. Z., Box No. 204 *Times* office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND HIGHLY successful teacher, in the Classics and Mathematics awaits an engagement as Principal or Assistant in some established institution. For two years he was connected with one of the most celebrated schools in New-England, and for the past two years has been Principal of a High School. The highest references given. Address Box No. 614 Southington, Connecticut.

A GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT, WHO has met with flattering success in teaching, and is qualified to give instruction in Latin, Greek, German, French and English, wishes to meet with a family where his instructions will be received in payment for partial board. Would like to prepare a pupil for college. The highest references given. Address LEHRER, Union-square Post-Office.

ONE OF THE FRENCH LADIES SETTLED in New-York as daily teacher for several years, having returned to town, wishes to add one or two more engagements to those of the last season, either in schools or private families. She teaches French, German, Italian, music, drawing and the English branches. Address M. M., care of Mr. Christern, No. 763 Broadway.

A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED instructress, and thoroughly competent to teach the higher branches of English, the French language and music on the piano, desires an engagement as resident or visiting governess. Application to be made to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 79 East 14th-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A VERY RESPECTable and highly educated young lady desires to engage as instructor in private families. She is competent to teach any of the English branches, French, and music on the piano. Call to-day or to-morrow or address Miss F., No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity-st.

WANTED.—A LADY, A THOROUGH FRENCH, German and English scholar, engaged in private teaching, wishes to give instruction in a family residing in this City; board and washing only required in compensation. References given. Address INSTRUCTRESS, No. 4 West 37th-st.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR ABILITY AND long experience in teaching, wishes to form a select class of young ladies, whom she would instruct daily in French and English, at her residence or theirs, on moderate terms. The best references will be given. Apply to Mrs. BLACK, No. 34 West 25th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN tuition is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises music, French, drawing and Latin, with the usual English branches. Address E. C. R., Springfield, Mass.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, who can furnish the highest testimonials from the College Faculty, and the best of City reference, wishes one or two private pupils. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT RESIDENT GOVERNess of some years' experience, who is competent to instruct in English, French, music and Latin. Address E., Box No. 164 *Times* office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXperience in teaching the English branches desires an engagement for two or three hours daily. Address O. L., Union-square Post-Office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH French, music and English wishes a situation as teacher in a family. Apply at No. 195 East Broadway.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUM heads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st New-York.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally, or by letter, at the above address.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Scholars are prepared for college, liberal professions, or other pursuits of active life. To those who desire their children to acquire a thorough knowledge of French and German, this School presents unsurpassed advantages.

The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 1.

For Circulars with references, apply to the Principal, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange Co. N. Y. M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place. The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. A school for the complete instruction of a limited number of boys in the art of study. Circulars at the school rooms.

EVENING SCHOOLS, FREE TO ALL.—Notice is hereby given that Evening Schools for the education of males and females, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the Day Schools, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

MALE SCHOOLS.

1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Duane.
5th Ward, School-house No. 44, Corner of North Moore and Varick sts.
6th Ward, School-house No. 23, City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7th Ward, School-house No. 12, Madison-st., near Jackson.
8th Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th Ward, School-house No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove.
10th Ward, School-house No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.
11th Ward, School-house No. 36, Ninth-st., near Av. C.
12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 87th-st., near 3d-av.
12th Ward, School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
12th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.
13th Ward, School-house No. 34, Rroome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
14th Ward, School-house No. 30, Baxter, near Grand.
15th Ward, School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.
17th Ward, School-house No. 13, Houston-st., near Essex.
18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
19th Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.
20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 35th-st., near 9th-av.
21st Ward, School-house No. 49, 37th-st., near 2d-av.
22d Ward, School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.
22d Ward, School-house No. 17, 47th-st., near 9th-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Duane.
6th Ward, School-house No. 24, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7th Ward, School-house No. 2, Henry-st., near Pike.
8th Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
10th Ward, School-house No. 20, Crystie-st., near Delancey.
11th Ward, School-house No. 15, 5th-st., near Avenue C.
12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 87th-st., Yorkville.
12th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.
12th Ward, School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
14th Ward, School-house No. 5, Mott-st., near Spring.
15th Ward, School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.
17th Ward, School-house No. 19, 1st-av. and 9th-st.
18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
19th Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.
20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 28th-st., near 9th-av.
21st Ward, School-house No. 14, 27th-st., near 2d-av.
22d Ward, School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

A School for Colored People (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-house in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome sts., at the same time. Experienced Teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools and afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School-rooms as soon as the schools are opened.

An additional term of Nine Weeks will commence on the 4th day of January, 1859.

GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
WILLIAM MONTEITH,
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE,
ANDREW L. BYRNE,
Executive Committee on Evening Schools.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No 154, Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday, Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 2d September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance to and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway Bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 49 6th-av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts,	Joel B. Post, Esq.
The Rev. Chas. Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout.
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Thomas J. Townsend,
James C. Forester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, &c.,	&c., &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
JAMES FANNING, A. M.,
Principals.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.

GEO. C. ANTHON.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—A FAMILY BOARDing school for

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home, but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE LOW—TWO THREE-STORY BROWN-stone houses, on the north side of 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the street is all built up; the location is good and improving. Apply to N. LAURENCE, No. 45 East 29th-st., morning and evening, or at No. 81 Nassau-st., third story, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, Northeast corner 19th-st. and 2d-av.; handsome court-yard all round; house is nearly new, and in good order; contains the modern improvements—bath-room, Croton water, and gas throughout. Apply to CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncy Court.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 226 Greenwich-st., near the corner of Duane-st., lot 25 feet wide by 80 feet deep; about two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, Counsellor at law, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS SITUATED ON LIVINGston-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square, a location unequaled in the City. The lots are 25 feet 9 inches in width and 120 feet in depth. For further particulars inquire at the office of THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, BEtween 4th and Madison avs., a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, 25x60 feet, with every modern improvement, and on one of the very best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises of GEO. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 125 FEET WEST OF 10th-av., on south side of 34th-st.; also, three lots on 57th-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av., filled in and fenced. Terms very easy. Inquire of C. C. ELLIS, 403 9th-av.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF NINE FULL LOTS ON the south side of 26th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. Very desirable for immediate improvement. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO, dwelling-house No. 1,055 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFELIN, No. 142 Front-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers's Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS house No. 11 Perry-st., with stable. Carpets, glasses, and chandeliers for sale. Also, to let, the double house No. 45 Grove-st. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO 97 McDougal-st., near Bleecker, containing all the modern improvements. Possession can be given about Oct. 15. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 45 Barrow-st., with gas and Croton water; possession immediately; rent low. For further particulars apply to CYRUS W. PRICE, No. 1554th-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO a small respectable family, at No. 26 6th-av.; a good location for a physician. Inquire on the premises.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story and basement house No. 114 West 37th-st. to let, completely furnished, from Oct. 15 for six months, if applied for immediately. Can be seen between 10 A M. and 6 P. M. For terms, apply on the premises or to A. S. CASE & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

NO. 167 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A nicely-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, to let, from Oct. 1. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., Room No. 3, *Tribune* Buildings.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES a good 3-story house either in this City or Brooklyn, well located, for which he will pay part cash and the balance in cooking stoves and ranges, all in complete order. Apply by letter to D. H., *Times* Office, stating location, price and what amount of mortgage, which will be attended to.

LOWER PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—In a respectable and convenient neighborhood, for a small family. Address, stating location and lowest rent, C. L., Box No. 4,677 Post-Office. Unexceptionable references given and required.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT in or near Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife, a small furnished house. Address, with full particulars, COX, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING a fair three-story house west of Broadway, and in a good neighborhood, not above 36th-st., may address SIMON, Box 120 *Times* Office, with description, rent, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
AT STAMFORD, CONN.,
A 2-story and attic flat-roof house, 40 by 36 feet, 2-story addition, 20 by 15 feet; the house is built of the best materials and in the best manner, gas-pipes and fixtures throughout. The ground is 262 feet front by 225 feet in depth, with front trees and grape arbor. For directions inquire at the depot of Mr. G. Hoyt, or of the subscriber,
W. W. BENELEY.
At Knapp's Dock, foot of South-st.,
Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—HILLDALE COTTAGE, SITUATED near the village of South Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the depôt, sixty minutes by railroad to the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and thirty minutes' drive to Newark; on high ground, overlooking the valley and railroad, with the Orange Mountain in front; with one of the finest prospects in the country, having ten miles of mountain scenery, from Millburn to West Bloomfield; containing six acres of ground under high cultivation; shade trees surround the house; there are also about fifty fruit trees, consisting of apples, cherries, &c.; a living stream of water forms the southern boundary; there is a well of good water, also a cistern which holds 2,500 gallons. The dwelling contains 13 rooms and six closets, as follows: parlor 18x30, kitchen 20x24, with Lockwood's elevated oven range; hot and cold water, and soft and hard brought into the kitchen; bathing-room, with hot and cold water. The barn is 30x60, with stalls for six horses and room for six carriages, besides harness room, granary, &c. Price, $12,000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage, if required. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 323 Mulberry-st., Newark. S. P. SMITH.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BY A gentleman and his wife; a small place, pleasantly located, and of easy access to the City, furnished preferred. Any person having a desirable place to rent or for sale will address, with full particulars, CARLTON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

GOOD LAND FOR SALE, BELOW GOVERNMENT prices, being a grant to one of the early settlers in Texas of 1,920 acres, which must be sold for cash, to close the joint ownership of the several heirs. Title warranted. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Real Estate Agent, Montague-st., two doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS ASSORTed numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.
A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,
ARNOLD'S FLUID AND COPYING INKS,
Rodgers' Knives, Porte-monnaies, Gold Pens, &c.,
At WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, a large assortment of rich and splendid rosewood furniture, unique and recherche works of art, library, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, splendid mirrors, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed from the premises immediately; there is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about twenty hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogue at house.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.
BY RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
FRIDAY, Oct. 1,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction room, 500 packages and lots, foreign and domestic, heavy and shelf hardware of every variety, suitable for city and country trade.
—ALSO—
Sample cargo of Sheffield cutlery, consisting of pocket knives, scissors, shears, &c.
—ALSO—
An invoice superior Bay Rum.
—ALSO—
(By order of assignee),
An assortment of toys and fancy goods.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
FRIDAY, Oct. 1,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
Regular weekly sale of furniture, comprising the usual assortment of mahogany and other bedsteads, chairs, tables, bureaus, sofas, pier glasses, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, &c., &c.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WM. T. BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the residence 145 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is handsomely furnished, the parlors have tapestry carpets, superior 7-octave piano-forte, music-cabinet, stool and case, three sets of rich parlor furniture carved in solid rosewood, and corded in French satin; rich lace curtains, superior etagere with plate-glass doors and back, a superior rosewood secretary-book-case, solid oak extension table, oil-painting; fine rosewood chamber furniture, consisting of large rosewood bedstead, bureau and washstand, to match; pure hair mattresses, bolster and pillows, mahogany furniture, spring-seat chairs, sofa and sofa-beds, bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, ingrain carpets, mirrors, together with a great variety of furniture not mentioned. For further particulars, see catalogues at the house. Goods must be removed immediately after sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 21 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 6th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of tapestry carpets, lace curtains, rosewood suites in blue and crimson brocatelle, consisting of 8-piece rosewood marble-top etagere, mahogany work tables, oil paintings, engravings, mantle ornaments, sofa bedsteads, black walnut wardrobes, mahogany bureaus, side tables, buff enameled cottage suites, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany card tables, window shades, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloth, hearth-rugs, rosewood hat stand. Together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES, BY ORDER OF GEO. N. SANDERS, ESQ., NAVY AGENT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. CONDEMNED STORES.—A large quantity of bread, beef, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, tea, coffee, butter, cheese, &c., &c. Round jackets, trowsers, overshirts, shoes, blankets, &c., &c. Tobacco, sewing silk, pocket-handkerchiefs, needles, thimbles, kettles, pans, knives, scissors, combs, blacking, &c., &c. For list of the above and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 102 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, GAS CHANDELIERS, LARGE MIRRORS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., No. 71 Hammond-st., a large and general assortment of handsome furniture, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany furniture in crimson plush, 5 large pier glasses, window hangings, centre tables, mantel lamps with rich prisms, 5 large gas chandeliers and fixtures, bedroom and basement furniture, &c. To be sold without reserve, by order of the executors. Terms cash.
J. W. LATSON, Attorney.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS genuine and positive sale, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 1, at 10½ A. M., at No. 86 West 22d-st., west of 6th-av., of all the contents of the house, which is overflowing with all the articles of furniture and decorations necessary to genteel housekeepers. We omit to give the superfluous and elongated description, and simply say that the quantity of goods to be sold is fully equal and the quality far superior to any offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.
PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 200 packages and lots of well assorted hardware, &c., at 4 months; also, 50 doz. ivory knives and forks, carvers, &c.; also, 30 cards fine English razors, 60 doz. very fine scissors, 40 doz. Wade & Butcher's razors in dozens, 50 doz. shoe and stove brushes, 1 cask of socket, framing and farriers' chisels, hatchets, button-hole cutters, Nichols' braces, English files, 12 to 15 inches, &c. Catalogues now ready.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—GLASS WARE.—LARGE and peremptory sale of glass cutter's stock, contained in the warerooms No. 463 Houston-st., corner Bowery, formerly occupied by Mr. Jas. Reeves, consisting of all kinds of cut-glass, gas and other globes; also, all kinds rich glass, for crockery dealers; also, the fixtures of the cutting-shop in one lot. Sale peremptory for cash, on THIS DAY, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, by BARTLETT & COWEN.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., about six dozen mahogany chairs, 20 dozen curl maple do., together with office desks, mattresses, bedroom furniture, mahogany rockers, Voltaire chairs, 8-day clocks, gas fixtures, oak chairs in brocatel, dining tables, &c. Also, several couches and couch bedsteads. Sale will be positive to close the consignment. Also, one of Wheeler & Wilson's patent sewing machines.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND SEC-OND-hand furniture by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 33 Nassau-st., a large stock of elegant and superior made parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture in brocade, brocatelle, plush, reps, and hair cloth; also, clocks, China vases, plated ware, mattresses, &c., to be sold en suite and otherwise, to suit purchasers, offering a rare opportunity. Goods boxed in the best manner for shipping.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household, parlor and bedroom furniture of every description, parlor and chamber suites, drawing-room suites, Brussels, 3-ply and velvet carpets, &c., together with a large stock of new first-class manufactured furniture of every description. The whole will be positively sold to the highest bidder to pay cash advances.

GEORGE NICHOLS, Auctioneer, Office No. 40 Cortlandt-st.
SALE THIS DAY, SEPT. 30, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the private residence No. 249 West 22d-st., near 8th-av. GEORGE NICHOLS will sell, as above, all the richly-carved rosewood and mahogany furniture contained in said house, without reserve, to the highest bidders. The sale comprises almost every article usually found in a first-class residence; catalogues at the house. For particulars, see *Herald*.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT. N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee. Will be sold by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 1858: the large and valuable lot and buildings thereon, situated on the corner of Bowery and Division-st., and known as Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Division-st., having a front of 69 feet 7 inches on the Bowery, and 96 feet 5 inches on Division-st. The property will rent from $6,500 to $7,000. Title unquestionable. Sale positive. Terms made known on day of sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, the stock, fixtures and lease of the old-established boot and shoe emporium No. 46 Catharine-st., corner of Madison. This is one of the best locations in the City, and is now doing a large and profitable business. The reason for selling out is, the proprietor is about to engage in other business. Apply on the premises.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—A LUMBER AND MAHOGANY YARD in a good location, having been some years established. A good paying business may be done, as its position is central and easy of access to numerous cabinet-makers and joiners. Apply at No. 33 Allen-st., New-York. Application will be received for one week.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI-TURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople.	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK,
As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$525,261 66
Average amount of Specie	71,367 10
Average amount of Circulation	94,637 00
Average amount of Deposits	291,858 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of September, 1858.
FELIX HART, Commissioner of Deeds.
N. B.—This Statement was received too late for publication in Tuesday's paper.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of this Company, that upon each share of the stock on which SIXTY DOLLARS per share is paid, there will be credited FIVE DOLLARS, payable in scrip (representing the bonds purchased with money received from the sales of lands, and which have been canceled) pursuant to a resolution of the Board passed July 9th last. This scrip is payable to the parties in whose names the stock is registered at the close of business, on the 30th instant, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th of October. By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,	No. 29
F. H. GRAIN,	William-st.,
C. F. SMITH,	New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1858.
INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUpons due in this City on 1st October next, on the ten per cent sinking fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NORTH RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-RECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONCY ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 25 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.
W. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 24, 1858.

MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS.—THE PAST-due bonds and coupons of this city, issued for municipal purposes, wanted by DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

WANTED—A BANK CHARTER. ADDRESS JAMES, Mohawk, Herkimer Co., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858,
(80 per cent. of the profits to the assured.)
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent, upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Joel Goldthwait, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno. Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	J. Howland,
T. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	Rob. S. Howe,
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	J. P. G. Foster,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. A. C. Gray.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1858.
BULL'S HEAD BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable October 1st, proximo.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

FOR EUROPE

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.
The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST DAY PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz.:

THE BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.

Continued from First Page.

TROTT, of the same city, was also on board the *Austria*, and his name is not upon the list of the saved. Another of the lost was JULIUS BUSCH, for many years well known as a successful teacher of drawing in the Hartford Female Seminary, the High School, the Normal School at New-Britain, &c. His wife, a sister of E. G. HOWE, Esq., now of New-York, is at Hartford."

The following appears in the *Richmond Enquirer*:

"We regret to learn that on board this steamer was Mr. MILLING, of the firm of SPOTTS & MILLING, Jewelers, on Broad-street. He was returning home with Mr. SPOTTS' sister, after a trip to Germany. A letter received some time ago, announced that the party were to take the steamer which sailed at that time; this was the unfortunate *Austria*. As to the safety of them we, of course, are yet ignorant, but his friends live in hopes."

From the Washington *Star* we take the following:

"A rumor prevailed this morning that Mr. B. SCHADD and his wife, of this city, were on the steamer *Austria* when she took fire. We are pleased to learn, however, that news has been received announcing their safe arrival in this country. The friends of Mr. JACOB BRODBECK, a confectioner, formerly of Washington, but now of Alexandria, are quite anxious about his safety, as it is believed that he was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer. Including the family of M. WILLIAM, we believe these are the only persons resident in Washington who are believed to have been on the *Austria*."

THE GALWAY STEAMERS.

The *Prince Albert*, one of the Lever line of steamers, sailed on Tuesday, the 14th of September, from the Bay of Galway. The Belfast *Mercantile Journal* has the annexed statement: "The development or this new line has been much more rapid and successful than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine. Every steamer leaving Galway for New-York, as yet, has been full of both goods and passengers, and frequently more has been offering than the vessels could accommodate. The fine steamer *Prince Albert* takes out a full complement of both goods and passengers, among which, from this port alone there are:

Linen	217 boxes, containing 338,627 yards and 488 pieces, value	£12,896
Haberdashery	13 boxes, containing 5,625 dozen	1,172
Handkerchiefs	5 boxes, containing 3,200 dozen	798
Shirt fronts	3 boxes, containing 665 dozen	376
Muslins	4 boxes, containing 10,800 yards	390
Thread	17 boxes, containing 10,425 pounds	127
Yarn	1 bale, containing 168 pounds	4
Total		£16,463

Also, 6 first, 12 second, and 23 third-class passengers, forwarded by the enterprising agent here. Notwithstanding all this apparent success, however, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the transit charges for goods are much too high to render the line a paying one, without the aid of a government contract for the carring of mails. Until the line is established, it would decidedly be the interest of the railway companies to carry the goods destined for that line at the very lowest remunerating scale—nay, even at a rate that would only cover the expenses out of pocket, as it will require all the fostering care possible to keep it in a healthy state during infancy. Already the fruits of a direct trade from Ireland with the United States are apparent. A stocking factory has just been opened in Galway for the purpose of supplying the States with cotton stockings, and it is expected that a large trade will be carried on, as the facilities of labor and water-power cannot be surpassed.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The New Tehuantepec Steamer.

The new iron steamer just completed by BOARDMAN, HOLBROOK & Co., for the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, to ply in the Coatzacoalcos River, above Minatitlan, made a short trial trip Tuesday, in which she gave great satisfaction to the gentlemen who were on board. Her engines worked well, and the boat traveled at the rate of eleven miles an hour. Her top-work, houses, &c., are about complete, and she is expected to sail on Saturday for her destination, under command of Capt. AKERMAN. The steamer's private signal is a white swallow tail, and having "La. T. Co. U. S. Mail" plainly lettered upon it. Between the letters is a representation of the Mexican cactus.

The steamer *Quaker City*, which has been purchased by the Company to run between New-Orleans and the Atlantic terminus of the route, is advertised to sail for Havana and New-Orleans on the 9th of October. She will be under the command of Lieut. SHUFELDT. They expect to have the line open during the month of November.

The steamship *Hermann*, Captain CAVENDY, hence for San Francisco on the 23d of August, was spoken Sept. 5, (13 days out.) in lat. 13° 26′ north, long. 45° 7′ west, which is near Cape St. Rogue. At the rate she had made up to that time, she would, no doubt, reach Rio Janeiro inside of thirty days. The steamer *Washington*, of the same line, is advertised to sail for California and Fraser's River on the 18th of October.

The following, from the New-London *Chronicle* of Monday, fully establishes the theory concerning the character of the mysterious Portuguese sailors who landed upon Montauk Point some ten days since:

"HAVE WE SLAVERS AMONG US?—We have been for several days in possession of knowledge concerning the mysterious appearance of a strange vessel off the coast, and of strange seamen with plenty of money, on both sides of Long Island Sound, both at Sag Harbor and at points in this vicinity, which will be found interesting to those in doubt as to the meaning of those singular circumstances. We give the story to-day as it came to us from an authentic source:

On the evening of Friday, the 17th inst., while the pilot-boat *Eclipse*, of this port, was off Montauk Point, persons on board of her saw in the moonglade, at a distance, in the direction of the Long Island shore, a vessel—either a brig or bark—with topsail aback, as if intending to lie-to until morning. The pilots believed her to be an inward bound vessel, waiting until daylight to continue her course. When it came light on Saturday, it was noticed that the vessel had disappeared, and at about 4 o'clock in the morning a boat with nine men in it pulled alongside, and the men were received on board. Part of them were Portuguese and part seemed to be Americans. They first told the story published in this paper last Tuesday, that they belonged to the bark *Elizabeth*, of Eastport, Me., and that in consequence of her having sprung aleak, they abandoned her.

Upon being questioned closely, however, they told another and a different story. They said that they had been sent by the owners of the vessel to take her to some convenient spot, and scuttle and sink her, in order to get the insurance money on her. They said further, that besides their own boat's crew, thirteen other men from the vessel had taken the other boat, and landed on Long Island. They wished to be brought to this city and landed, and offered to pay liberally if the pilots would bring them over. This offer was, however declined, but as they urgently desired to be put ashore somewhere on the side of the Sound, and Capt. ROGERS did not wish to have his vessel, incumbered as it then was, with passengers, strangers at that, he finally did bring them across and landed them at Watch Hill. That point was chosen, as the wind was more favorable to making a landing there than at this city. The man who seemed to be the leader of the strangers, and who represented himself to have been the commander of the abandoned vessel, paid, as the price of their passage over, six Spanish doubloons, a coin with which all of the party seemed to be amply supplied.

The boat, a good yawl, and a spy-glass were given to the pilots, and in the bottom of the boat was found a silver rosary and crucifix. After landing the passengers at Watch Hill, Capt. ROGERS returned immediately to the place where the strangers had said they had sunk their vessel. They found her about 15 miles southwest of Montauk Point. She was readily discovered, and proved to be a fine brig, well-found in every respect, and as far as could be seen a superior vessel. She was painted black, with varnished masts and gilt trucks; her yards were painted black. Her stern lay much higher in the water than her head, the ballast in her having evidently slid forward, leaving her light aft, and settling her bow upon the bottom. The name on her stern, which was about three feet under water, read, "*Eliza*, N. O." Her foreroyal-mast appeared above the top of the water, and her main-royal and top-gallant masts were out. Her sails were all set. No efforts were made to do anything towards raising the sunken vessel, as the duties of the pilots prevented their spending more than a very brief time near her and the slaver, for slaver she undoubtedly was, lies there now on the bottom. We say she was undoubtedly a slaver, because from scraps of conversation between the men taken on board the pilot-boat, the pilots, who overheard now and then a word, are satisfied that such was her character. The men, whose sudden appearance in a row-boat on Long Island caused such excitement last week in Sag Harbor and vicinity, were, no doubt, the thirteen who left the vessel in the other boat, at the same time these in the yawl did.

Since the return of the pilot-boat to this city and and her report of these facts, efforts have been made by the Police to get on the track of some of the pirates landed at Watch Hill, and to, if possible, apprehend some of them—and the story has been suppressed from prudential considerations—but, as yet, the slavers are all at large. We believe that no good would result from keeping it back longer.

ANOTHER LARGE SWINDLE—BAD EFFECT OF A FAILURE.—The Springfield *Republican* states that the failure of WHITE, SMITH & Co., of Northampton, Mass. manufacturers of enameled cloth, was brought about by the embezzlements of their selling agent in New-York, Mr. DAVID S. DAMON, whose depredations upon the company are estimated all the way from $30,000 to $75,000. The firm possessed the confidence of the community, and many citizens had invested in its notes; some had thus put out all or nearly all of their means, and the failure overtakes them with great distress. It is calculated that the concern owes citizens of Northampton about $40,000 for money loaned or for indorsement, for which none of them have any security. Mr. DAMON is in jail at Northampton under a charge of debt. On the criminal charge he will have to be tried in New-York. He has made over to the company some property which he acquired with its funds. Mr. DAMON was formerly station agent of the Connecticut River Railroad Company at Holyoke, and lost that position through malfeasance in his administration, including supposed embezzlement of the Company's moneys.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Stevens Wife Murder.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION CONTINUED—FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The inquest regarding the death of Mrs. SOPHIA STEVENS was resumed yesterday. The husband of the deceased was present for the first time. Before the examination of witnesses was entered upon STEVENS said he desired to converse with the Coroner, but the latter refused to have any conversation with him except through his counsel. The Coroner told STEVENS that he was at liberty, however, to bring forward any witness he might choose to prove his own innocence. The following is the evidence of importance elicited:

Robert Johnson testified that he kept a drug-store at No. 395 Third-avenue. Stevens had bought medicine at his place; he never bought any laudanum.

Joanna Brandon testified that she visited Mrs. Stevens twice during her sickness; she was there four days before she died; the deceased had a black eye, and told her that she received it by falling against the corner of a table; she knew the deceased for five years before her death, and she was always a healthy woman.

William Mills, of No. 167 East Thirty-fourth-street, testified that he had known the Stevenses for six years, and visited them frequently; he knew nothing about the death of Mrs. Stevens.

The inquest was adjourned till 11 A. M. to-day.

The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article upon the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company may be explained so that you will readily understand why Mr. LATHAM did not proceed against the Trustees or Directors of this Company before this late day. In the first place, he was one of three or four gentlemen who contracted to make the canal for the Company, which had made oath that the said Company had a cash capital paid in, amounting to more than double the contract price upon the engineer's estimate. The contractors (as is usual) fitted themselves out with tools and machinery for prosecuting the work with dispatch—commenced work on the first of May, 1853, made monthly estimates, and received their pay as stipulated until the failure of the Cochtiuate Bank in Boston, which caused the Hydraulic Company to stop payment also, with a considerable amount of unmatured and matured paper in the hands of the contractors, thereby causing them to make an assignment. That paper has not, to this day, been taken up by the Hydraulic Company, notwithstanding a great many attempts have been made to recover the balance unpaid. Mr. LATHAM'S affidavit only furnishes the public with the mode of galvanizing spurious corporations into existence, but it adds to the already voluminous list of transactions made by some of the same parties on a scale fully commensurate with the one under consideration. On or about the time of the failure of the Cochituate Bank, the firm of BRYANT, ALLEN & Co., of Boston, failed with liabilities to the amount of $850,000, and if we are to give one of the firm credit for his statement, a further debt, amounting to $236,000, has been contracted in New-York with different individuals since their failure, making in all the total amount of their liabilities the enormous sum of $1,082,000—pretty good for Boston financiering. No New-York man would have ever been called upon to take an interest in the Hydraulic Company had it not been for the provisions of the act of 1848 for creating incorporations of the like, which requires a majority of the trustees to be citizens of this State. It may be said by many of easy virtue (as I am aware it is) that such transactions are of almost every day's occurrence, which furnishes a sufficient excuse for persons of like character, all of which, when admitted by a candid public, furnishes a poor prospect for a man of integrity to pursue honorable and legitimate business while such transactions go without punishment or censure. ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 40, 198, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 44, 33.

CIRCUIT—Nos. 1099, 1103, 1105, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1125, 1127, 1131, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151.

PART II.—Nos. 3404, 920, 934, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 970, 972, 974, 978, 980, 982, 984.

[Advertisement.]
DRS. HUNTER AND MELVILLE
Are in daily attendance at their office, No. 828 Broad way, for consultation on
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, CONSUMPTION, AND ASTHMA,
and are provided with all the most recent and approved appliances of modern science for the successful treatment of these diseases.
Patients can apply personally or by letter.

[Advertisement.]
GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER
quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET,
buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register.
For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Strangers and citizens should be well aware of the fact that without going to Broadway they can be suited with as elegant and durable a hat by going to CHAS. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-street, near Gold-street, to find the latest styles of Gents' Hats, at wholesale and retail, at very low prices for cash.

[Advertisement.]
OUT OF SEASON—White Pantaloons, Summer Raglans, sherry-coblers, strawberries and cream, and Rocky Mountain beavers are decidedly unseasonable; but KNOX'S Fall style of hat is just the article for the present cool and delightful weather. Price $4. Place at which it is to be purchased, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
LOOK AT THIS!!!—English velvet carpets, $1 per yard; Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, mattings, table and piano covers, window-shades, hassocks, rugs, mats, &c., &c., at most extraordinary low prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Even if the whole surface of the body is absolutely *blotted over* with pustules, incrustations, or running sores, it may be healed and purified by the Ointment, assisted internally by the Pills.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BININGERS.
No. 17 Broad-st., near Wall.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

LONG ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.
Before the Hon. Samuel D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

SENTENCES.

David Hopkins, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to three years imprisonment at Sing Sing. Abraham Vermilia, indicted for burglary, was found guilty of petit larcenty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $100. Edward Duffy, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Edward Cain, convicted of forgery, was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. Charles Nott and Henry Smith, convicted of larceny, were each sentenced to three years imprisonment at Sing Sing. Wm. Jacobs and George Hendricks, convicted of burglary, third degree, were sentenced each to four years imprisonment at Sing Sing. Thomas Jackson, (colored,) convicted of burglary, second degree, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Wm. Jones *alias* Wm. Bancroft, was convicted of burglary, third degree. Michael Fagan, arrested for robbery, was discharged by the Court, the Grand Jury having failed to find an indictment against him. Peter McKever, indicted for rape upon the person of Grace Kane, in Sumpter-street, was tried and acquitted.

Brooklyn Items.

AMERICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The American Primary Meetings were held in the Wards and Towns of Kings County last evening. Everything passed off quietly at the polls, and, notwithstanding the action of the General Committee, it is understood that most of the delegates are favorable to a union with the Republicans in local matters.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon a man named FREDERICK LAWRENCE, while at work shipping sugar on board a vessel at Thompson's Wharf, had one of his arms crushed between a hogshead of sugar and a mast of the vessel. He was taken to the office of Dr. J. G. JOHNSON, where the arm was set, and the patient was then removed to his residence No. 89 Hudson-avenue.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—It is said that Mr. FILLMORE will be present at the anniversary of the Sabbath-School Teachers Association next week, and will address the Sabbath School children in the Plymouth Church.

YELLOW FEVER.—Another case of yellow fever was discovered in Kelsey's alley yesterday.

POLITICAL.—The Americans of Monroe County have nominated JAMES L. ANGLE for Congress; PETER SHOECRAFT for Sheriff, and JEREMIAH CUTLER for County Clerk.

A Union Convention of citizens opposed to the present National Administration, met in Buffalo on Monday, and nominated the following ticket for Erie County: For Member of Congress, ELBRIDGE G. SPAULDING; for Senator, ERASTUS S. PROSSER; for Sheriff, GUSTAVUS A. SCROGGS; for County Clerk, OBADIAH J. GREEN.

A Murder in Michigan Confessed.

From the Detroit Tribune, 25th.

We learn from Mr. HIRAM WILER, who lives about two miles from this city, at whose house the following transactions took place, the particulars of a death-bed confession which, if true, brings to light the hidden mysteries of the awful murder of a mother and son at Fentonville nearly or quite a year since. It will be recollected that the family, Johnson by name, had just removed to that place from Saginaw, the two who were murdered sleeping on the floor of the newly-occupied house the night of their arrival with another child, while the husband and a young man who came with them, slept in an adjoining house, a hotel, if we recollect aright. Suspicion fell upon JOHNSON, who was tried and acquitted this Summer on the ground of insanity.

According to Mr. WILER'S statement, a man, giving his name as YOEL PLATT, came to his house about a week since, to see if he had any clocks to repair. While there he was taken ill and allowed to remain. He rapidly grew worse, congestion of the brain ensued, and he died yesterday afternoon. For some time before his death he appeared in the greatest mental distress, and finally told the Doctor and Mr. WILER that he could not die without relieving his mind of the terrible secret that gave him such moral agony. He then stated that *he committed the murder in question*, being urged to do it by a young man whose name he would not give, (but who, he thought, lived in Gratiot County,) and that he obtained nearly $300 in money by the deed! This was the whole statement, and seemed to be all he could relate.

While sick, he stated that he came to this State from Ohio, and that he had a mother living in Oakland County. He said his business was clock repairing at the time the murder was committed and since. This confession may possibly lift the mystery that has always surrounded this case, and do away with the painful doubts that have enveloped it. In a box that he had with him, among other things, was found a $20 gold piece, with the letters "J. S. J." neatly engraved in its centre. The physician who attended him was of opinion that PLATT was entirely rational, and that these statements were not the ravings of a man in his delirium. Mr. WILER states that the man's distress was painful to witness—the most so of anything of the kind he ever saw.

HOW A DEFAULTING CASHIER CARRIED ON HIS RASCALITY FOR FOUR YEARS.—The Boston *Atlas* gives some interesting particulars of the way in which the defaulting cashier of the Brighton Bank managed his rascality: "The reason for the recent resignation of Mr. ROBERT N. WOODWORTH, cashier of the Brighton Bank, has become apparent. He turns out to be a defaulter, having made way, as is alleged, with some $40,000 belonging to the bank. An investigation is progressing by the directors. The bank is said to be secured against loss by the bondsmen of Mr. WOODWORTH and by his private property, which has been made over to the bank to protect it from loss. It is said he has been indulging in fancy stocks for some time, and which, as is generally the case, has brought him down. He is a leading Baptist in Brighton, and the revelations are heard with concern by the Church. It was supposed at first that the roguery was of recent occurrence, and this opinion was all the stronger from the fact that the cashier's books have balanced with the nicest exactness, and the examination of its affairs by the Bank Commissioners, in May last, revealed no suspicious circumstances. A few days since the President of the bank, S. H. BENNETT, received an inquiry from the President of the Faneuil Hall Bank, whether he should furnish Mr. WOODWORTH with $20,000 on New-York on account of the Bank of Brighton. He at once refused, saying if they did it it was at their own risk. Mr. BENNETT was then informed that they had already let him have the same amount. This led to an investigation, and to the confession of Mr. WOODWORTH that he had for four years been appropriating the funds of the bank to his own use, for speculation and other purposes. He had purchased a house in Brighton for $15,000, which was furnished in palatial style, speculated at second hand, given $1,000 towards the erection of the Baptist Church edifice in that town, bought and sold fancy and other stocks, &c., &c. When his rascality was in danger of being discovered he sold his house for $10,000, at the same time discharging a mortgage upon it of $5,000. At the same time he got rid of stocks in the Suffolk Mills. Mr. WOODWORTH asserts with great emphasis that the bank will be fully indemnified. His bondsmen will be called upon, we suppose, as a sacrifice. The directors are disposed to be lenient with their errant officer. Mr. WOODWORTH states that he has within a short time lost $7,000 by a real estate speculation in building a block of houses, with which the directors had not the least suspicion that he was connected, as the business was carried on in the name of another person. He is temporarily in charge of one of the directors. His friends deeply sympathise in his misfortunes, and will do all in their power to relieve him. He has a wife and two children."

☞ The Land-Warrant Frauds Again.

From the Rochester Union, 25th.

The examination of the parties concerned in the Bounty Land-Warrant frauds, before Commissioner CONKLING, was concluded yesterday. ALDRO was, of course, held and fully committed to answer charges that will consign him to prison for life.

The Commissioner decided to hold Justices WILCOX and VAIL to answer at the next United States Court, in the sum of $2,000 each, which bail they promptly entered and went their way. The subscribing witnesses were all held in the sum of $500 each to answer, and all recognized to appear.

Mr. VAIL, and the witnesses from Branchport or Jerusalem, was defended by Messrs. COGSWELL and PARKER, of this City, who labored hard to have them discharged altogether. It is hardly probable that the witnesses will be indicted. Mr. WILCOX is a man of standing and experience as a Justice, while Mr. VAIL has had little experience in the business, he being a mechanic, preferring to pursue his legitimate business.

This examination has made it quite clear that the United States Government have been largely defrauded under the Bounty Land Act, and may be still further if some additional precaution is not taken. Congress should so amend the law that the papers to secure bounty lands can only be certified by a Judge of the Supreme Court or United States Commissioner. Common County Justices are not always sharp enough to detect frauds, as this examination has disclosed.

Finance and Business.

From the Boston Post, Sept. 28.

From week to week there is the same unvarying tale to be told in Boston money matters. The financial sea is in a dead calm, and there are no clouds, even of the size of a man's hand, to indicate a change of weather. Business is fair in many places, excellent in a few, but the condition of the West and the interior of the country in general, as well as the statistics of our export and import trade, proves that a considerable degree of stagnation is the rule, and activity the exception. Upon the whole, we think people are somewhat disappointed at the slow pace at which the country emerges from a slough of despond, which, according to many, was the needless creation of New-York banks and brokers, but which, in our view, was the inevitable result of corporation and individual fraud, of over extended credit, injudicious banking, reckless trading and general extravagance in living. Still, the conservative are satisfied with the progress of affairs toward improvement during the last year, and all must acknowledge that howsoever tedious and apparently unprofitable may be the period of amendment, it is better in the long run for the convalescent to move slowly but surely toward healthfulness rather than to rush ahead for a while and then experience the relapse that would almost necessarily follow the exertion and exposure of a weakened system.

Money is as easy as ever at the rates heretofore quoted. New-York funds have been in less demand of late, but at the close of the week they were again quite active. The bank specie has not varied much since our last, and is now about *eight and a half* millions. The best sterling exchange drawn to order is 10 per cent., and the tendency of the market has recently been upward, although it is now supposed that commercial bills will soon be in better supply from the filling of large cotton orders from England.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 29.

$15,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	50	Erie Railroad	17⅝
31,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	100	do	b30 17⅝
7,000	Har R.R. 1st mtg	85¼	200	do	b60 17⅝
7,000	Mi. Cen. 8 p c. mtg		50	do	17⅝
	Sink'g Fund Con. Bds	96⅜	100	Reading R. R.	s30 48
1,000	Mich. So. 1st M. Bs	82	300	do	s10 48
5,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	92¼	700	do	c 48
1,000	do	92	50	do	c 48⅛
5,000	M. So. Sk. F. B.	b30 70	100	do	s60 47¾
1,000	Mil. & M. 2d M.	10B 74	50	Mich. Central R. R.	52
15	Bank of America	113¾	100	do	s3 52⅝
40	Broadway Bank	126	100	do	b60 52¾
10	Ocean Bank	93¼	200	do	53
100	Chatham Bank	65	300	M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	23⅛
19	Continental Bank	98	50	do	b30 23⅜
10	Artisans Bank	81⅜	125	do	23⅜
300	Harlem Railroad	10¾	175	do	b60 23⅜
40	do	10¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G. Sk.	s10 44⅝
15	Bank of New-York	109¼	100	do	b30 44⅝
100	F. Loan & Trust Co.	59	10	do	44⅝
26	Penn. Coal Co	74	50	do	b60 44¾
50	do	74¾	100	Panama R. R.	s10 118⅜
400	Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	108	100	do	b10 118⅜
50	do	b10 107¾	25	do	118⅜
35	do	107⅜	50	do	b30 118¼
50	do	107⅜	55	Gal. & Chi. R.	83¼
250	Bruns. City L. Co.	2	150	do	s30 83
100	New-Jersey Zinc	6	150	do	b30 83⅜
100	Gardiner Gold Co.	⅝	300	Clev. & Tol. RR.	s10 32¾
562	N. Y. Central R.	80¾	400	do	32¾
620	do	80⅝	200	do	s10 32⅝
200	do	b60 80¾	40	do	32⅝
100	do	b15 80⅝	250	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	b60 66¾
1200	do	b60 80¾	300	do	66¾
605	do	80⅜	100	do	s30 66⅝
100	do	b30 80⅜	270	do	66⅝
100	do	s60 80¼	50	do	b30 66⅝
			50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	5¾
			190	do	5
			100	do	4¾
			83	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	90

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mis. St. 6s	b60 84¾	100	Erie Railroad	17⅜
8,000	do	84⅝	50	do	b60 17⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R'd. Bs	82	150	Reading R. R.	47⅝
1,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	90	100	do	47⅝
6,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	25⅝	25	LaC. & Mil. R'd	4½
2,000	do	b10 25¾	20	do	4¾
1,000	Mi. So. Sink F'd Bs	70	325	do	4
160	Pacific Mail St. Co.	106	50	Michigan C. R.	b60 52⅜
100	Panama R. R.	118	50	do	52⅜
200	do	117¾	100	do	b30 52⅜
100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	73⅛	10	do	52¾
375	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	80¾	200	Mi. S. & N. I. R.	s30 23¾
50	do	b30 80¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G. stk.	b15 44⅜
300	do	s60 79¾	50	do	b30 44¾
100	do	s10 80¼	450	Chi. & R. I. R'd	65¾
600	do	s3 80¾	150	do	s30 65¾
100	do	s30 80	100	do	s60 65¾
200	do	b30 80¾	50	do	65¾
100	do	s10 80	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16
200	Clev. & Tol. RR.	32⅞			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	Hud. Riv. R. 7s	66¼	20 U. S. Life Ins. Co. 103⅝
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 7s	66¼	10 Marine Bank 86
5,000	Cle. & Pit. R. R. 7s	52¾	32 Am. Ex. Bank 110
1,000	Louisiana 6s	90¼	50 Citizens' Bank 100
4,000	C., St. P. & F. du Lac R. R. 8s	14¾	20 Continental Bank 99¼
5,000	Del., L. & W. R. 7s	75¼	10 Arctic Fire Ins. Co. 100
2,000	City of M. 7 p c. bs.	50	10 Security F. Ins. Co. 108
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	80¾	10 Security F. Ins. Co. 107¾
13	Water'n & Rome R.	37½	10 Pac. Mail Steam Co. 108¼
			30 Tow. Coal & Iron Co. 56

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29—P. M.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool Saturday, Sept. 18, arrived at this port this afternoon. The Cotton advices are to the effect that the total sales of the week reached the large figure of 82,000 bales, of which speculators took 17,000 bales. The advance is quoted from ⅛d. @ ¼d. Orleans Middlings, 7 5-16d. The market closed firm. In Wheat and Flour the business was dull. Indian Corn steady. In the London market the Funds kept steady; discounts easy, at 2½@3 ℔ cent., and an increase reported in the bullion of the Bank for the week of $3,045,000. In American Stocks, the first movement in the New Loan is noted at 95 ℔ cent., Sterling money, interest from January next, equal with the exchange to 104½ here. A further rise was made on New-York Central shares, ex dividend, with actual sales at 76½ Sterling, closing 76@78 ℔ cent. Illinois Central shares less firm than by the *City of Washington*, though still active.

The report of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE is annexed:

"There has been increased activity in the market for American Securities during the past week, considerable purchases having been made both in State Bonds and the best descriptions of Railroad Bonds. The improving prospects of the Illinois Central have imparted a renewal of confidence in this undertaking; the shares have advanced $3, and the Construction Bonds $2. We have to note a good inquiry for New-York Central shares, which have risen $3."

The position of the market for American Securities is thus noticed by Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co.:

"There has been, during the past week, more activity in the market for American State Stocks; and, whilst the inquiry has been general, the chief business has been in Pennsylvania State 5 ℔ cent. Bonds. Sales of the New 5 ℔ cent. Government Loan have been made at 95 ℔ cent., dividend from 1st January next, and the present price is 94½@95. In Railway Securities there has been but a very limited business, and that chiefly confined to the Bonds and Shares of the Illinois Central Railroad."

	Redeemable.	Dividends.		Prices.	
U. S. 6 ℔ cents.	1867-68	Jan. and July	104	105	
U. S. 6 ℔ cent. Bds.	1868	Jan. and July	105	105¾	
Ala. 5 ℔ cents Bds.		May and Nov.	78	—	
Ky. 6 ℔ cent. Bonds	1868-72	Jan. and July	91	93	
Md. 5 ℔ ct. Str. Bds	—	Jan. and July	94	95	
Mass. 5 ℔ ct. Sterling Bonds	—	Ap. and Oct.	102½	103½	
Ohio 6 ℔ ct. Stock	1886	Jan. and July	95	97	
Penn. 6 ℔ ct. Bds	—	Feb. and Aug.	79½	79¾	
Penn. 5 ℔ ct. Bds	1877	Feb. and Aug.	84½	85½	
Tenn. 6 ℔ ct. Bds	Divers	Jan. and July	80	82	
Virg'na 6 ℔ ct. Bds	1886	Jan. and July	82	84	
Virg'na 5 ℔ ct. Bds	1888	Jan. and July	83	84	

The London *Times* of Saturday, Sept. 18, reports of

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	79 to 81 x. c.	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	79 to 81 x. c.	
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	77 to 79	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	22 to 30 dis.	20½ 1½
Michigan Central 8 ℔ c., 1860	83 to 87	[dis.
Do., do., 1869	86 to 88	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	86 to 88	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885	62 to 64	
Do., $100 shares	20 to 25	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	83 to 85	84
Do., 7 ℔ cent., con. 1864	93 to 95	
Do., $100 shares	76 to 78	76½
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883	66 to 68	
Do., $100 shares	17 to 19	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent.	89 to 91	90½
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℔ ct. sterl.	91 to 93	

The same paper remarks on the Cotton Trade at Manchester:

"It is stated that for many years past the trade of Manchester has not been so good as at present. This is attributed in a great measure to the pernicious habits of the Liverpool Joint-Stock Banks in making advances to speculators having been checked by the recent fate of the Liverpool Borough Bank and the general revelations consequent on the crisis of last autumn. Hitherto, whenever any advance has been realized by the Manchester manufacturers, it has been followed almost invariably by a still greater rise at Liverpool in the value of the raw material, and hence their position, as regarded future operations, was rendered worse instead of better. But the speculators who, with the assistance of the Liverpool banks, used thus to get up an inflation upon the slightest pretext, find themselves unable for the present to command their accustomed resources. Hence the price of Cotton keeps pace only with the natural demand. Of course, under these circumstances there is already a cry for new banking facilities at Liverpool. If a fresh Borough Bank could be established, it would be hailed as giving a certainty of an advance in Cotton of a 1d. or 1½d. ℔ lb. For the present, however, there is no danger of a renewal of such operations. The recent decision establishing the liability of directors to persons who may have been led to purchase shares by false reports will not only prevent the concoction of any new concerns, but will operate as a terrible warning to the managers of those which already exist."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 15th of September gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£8,061,078	Inc.	£505,345
Other deposits	12,201,959	Dec.	66,087
Rest	3,696,116	Inc.	3,506
Government securities	10,970,514	Inc.	15,245
English Silver	4,580	Dec.	51,418
Notes unemployed	12,279,970	Inc.	521,250

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,153,990, being an increase of £140,430, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,648,915, showing an increase of £609,450, when compared with the preceding return.

At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England, a report was submitted showing that the profits for the six months ending Aug. 31, amounted to £628,790. A dividend at the rate of 4½ ℔ cent. for the half year was declared. Satisfaction was expressed that notwith